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Arabs Plan to Turn Sudan Into Region's 'Breadbasket'

By David B. Ottaway

HARTOUM, Sudan, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A highly ambitious plan to turn Sudan into the "breadbasket" of the Arab world is the strategy of combining oil money with Western technology to help some of the world's poorest nations develop rapidly.

The plan, which succeeds here, is well beyond the basic for a whole new model of development, providing an alternative to the socialist model that now prevails in many of the nations.

Moreover, the combination of servative Arab wealth and Western know-how could prove irresistible political force in the Arab states toward the West.

Already, Sudan has been lured away from the former Soviet Union, and Marxist nationalism is being ousted by all Arabia with a promise of economic and military aid in return for expulsion of the Russians.

At this point it is still too early to judge the effectiveness of this strategy, but the initial

prospects appear good, based on what is happening in Sudan, the largest country in Africa. Sudan holds an enormous unrealized potential for food production.

Growth Rate

This country is posting a 4-percent to 5-percent growth rate while most other African countries are barely holding even or are slipping backward. The Arab goal is to boost this rate to 7.5 percent a year, making it an economic pace-setter on the continent.

Led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Arab countries have drawn up a \$1.5-billion investment program for Sudan, and a growing number of Western companies are proffering goods, skills and technology, often in partnership with Arab interests.

Far more than Egypt, seemingly a bottomless pit for Arab petrodollars with a dim outlook for any returns, Sudan seems to have all the ingredients for becoming a long-term paying Arab investment.

Unlike Egypt, this country has millions of idle acres of rich land and no problem of overpopulation. Indeed, with only 17 million persons scattered over nearly a million square miles of land,

it is, if anything, too sparsely populated. In addition, Sudan has large quantities of water still available from the two Nile rivers, an excellent climate and a fair number of technicians and administrators.

But there are still many obstacles to a rapid economic take-off, including a small labor force, few good roads (only 200 miles of hardtop until recently),

limited port facilities, an inadequate overall transportation system and an easy-going work ethic that has yet to adapt to the rigors of a would-be booming economy.

Last year there was a shortage of migrant laborers to pick cotton, the country's big foreign exchange earner, and skilled and even unskilled workers are em-

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Emergency Gas Action Is Voted by Congress

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Acting swiftly at President Carter's request, Congress today passed and sent to the White House emergency legislation aimed at alleviating the severe shortage of natural gas caused by record-breaking cold weather in the eastern half of the United States.

The measure, which Mr. Carter has promised to sign as soon as it reaches his desk, would authorize the President to:

- Order the interstate pipeline companies to divert gas from areas of surplus to areas suffering shortages. This authority would expire April 1 or when Mr. Carter declares the natural-gas emergency has passed.
- Allow interstate pipeline companies to buy gas at prices above the federal ceiling of \$1.42 per 1,000 cubic feet in order to supply areas suffering shortages. Gas sold within a producing state is priced at up to \$2.10 per 1,000 cubic feet. This authority would expire Aug. 1.

Passage Delayed

Final passage of the measure was delayed until today after the House yesterday passed a version of the bill containing an amendment setting a new price ceiling to prevent pipeline companies from bidding the price to unreasonably high levels. The Senate version of the bill and the original proposals by Mr. Carter did not contain this provision.

However, the House amendment was killed at a House-Senate conference on the measure last night. Instead, language making the new higher prices subject to final approval by the President was included in the bill.

The legislation was not seen, either by the President or the Congress, as a long-term solution for the natural-gas problem. It was passed as a stopgap measure to provide enough gas for homes, small businesses, hospitals and other top-priority gas users for the rest of the winter.

Several Days

Even with the passage of the bill, it will still be several days before new supplies can reach the hardest-hit areas of the Northeast and Midwest. New supplies would not be put into the pipelines until contracts were negotiated, and even then it would take several days for the shipments to reach their destinations. Gas is moved through the pipelines at only 15 miles an hour.

In another action today, aimed at easing the critical gas shortage in the eastern United States, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal invoked emergency powers to allow foreign-flag vessels to move natural gas from Gulf ports and Alaska to ports on the Eastern Seaboard "in the interest of national defense."

The Treasury secretary granted a temporary waiver of the Jones Act, which prohibits shipment of goods from one U.S. port to another in non-U.S. vessels except for national defense reasons.

The waiver, which will expire May 10, was granted for only one day, but sources said Mr. Blumenthal is considering approval of similar ship-



MISSION ACCOMPLISHED—Vice-President Mondale making a point to President Carter after his trip.

Carter's Road Show

Mondale: U.S. Seeks A-Plants Talks Soon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—After a 90-minute meeting with President Carter, Vice-President Mondale said today that the United States wants "early intensive consultations" on the transfer of nuclear technology.

Mr. Mondale said the Carter administration wants to "prohibit" the spread of systems that can produce weapons-grade nuclear fuel.

He said the German and French governments have agreed to such consultations but have not said whether they will delay their pending deals with Brazil and Pakistan, respectively, until the talks are held.

Mr. Mondale also said that he had made considerable headway in persuading West Germany and Japan to expand their economies.

Describing the two prosperous allies and the United States as "the three great engines" of the world economy, Mr. Mondale said "they should assume the burden as much as possible" of helping faltering economies of Western countries.

At a news conference following his meeting with the Pres-

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Vance Will Go to Moscow March 28 for SALT Parley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The State Department announced today that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will go to Moscow March 28 to discuss a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty as well as "other questions of mutual interest."

The announcement did not say how long the trip will last, or if he will make other stops. U.S. officials said they assume he will stop in Western Europe to report on his talks in Moscow.

Plans for Mr. Vance's Moscow visit were reported earlier. Mr. Vance and President Carter met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin at the White House yesterday.

The SALT-2 talks have been stalled for the last year over whether to include the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet bomber code-named Backfire in the strategic count on both sides.

Young Asks U.K.-U.S. Bid On Rhodesian Conference

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Andrew Young, the new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, called today for a joint British-U.S. effort to resume the deadlocked Rhodesia talks.

"Our countries ought to be able to put something together to move things forward," Mr. Young told reporters after what he called "a very good briefing" on Rhodesia by British Foreign Office officials.

He met with Ivor Richard, Britain's chief negotiator in the stalled Geneva talks on the transfer of power to Rhodesia's black majority, and with Ted Rowlands, the Foreign Office minister of state in charge of African affairs.

Mr. Richard joined the meeting immediately on returning from Africa and was to meet privately with Mr. Young later.

Mr. Young arrived from Washington this morning on a 14-hour London stopover before continuing his trip to southern Africa.

He called the Foreign Office session "extremely useful and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Yugoslavs Urge End To Curb on Passports

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Sixty Yugoslav proponents of civil rights disclosed today that they had petitioned their government to end the practice of arbitrarily denying passports to some Yugoslav citizens.

The signers, who include prominent university figures, philosophers and writers, told newsmen through a spokesman today that they were making their petition public because it had received no response from the government after two months.

The document, limited to the subject of passports, was based on legal arguments drawn from the Yugoslav Constitution, providing for the right of appeal and guaranteeing Yugoslav citizens the right to travel abroad under all but the most exceptional circumstances.

On Behalf of Others

A representative said that none of the 60 signatories is currently being denied a passport and that their petition is on behalf of others.

The best known dissident in Yugoslavia currently denied a passport, presumably for political reasons, is Milovan Djilas, who at one time was one of the most powerful figures in the Belgrade political structure.

After falling out with President Tito, Mr. Djilas was imprisoned for a decade and, in recent years, has been forbidden to leave Yugoslavia. He was not among the signers of the petition.

A representative of the petitioners, who requested that he not be identified by name, said that he had no idea how many Yugoslavs have been denied passports for political reasons.

"There are probably not very many of them," he said. "I would not speculate on numbers. I know of some Croatian nationalists without passports, among others."

The petition was addressed to Yugoslavia's Federal Constitutional Court and requested that the law giving police the power to withhold passports without explanation be considered unconstitutional, within the meaning of the new constitution promulgated in 1974.

The signers included seven of the eight professors forced out of their teaching jobs at Belgrade University's faculty of philosophy two years ago because of their political views.

They are Svetozar Stojanovic, Ljubomir Tadic, Miladin Zivotic, Milestko Markovic, Zoranka Pasic-Golubovic, Dragoljub Memicovic and Nebojsa Popov.

These and a number of other signers describe themselves as "Marxist humanists," who believe that Socialism should guarantee human rights while promoting political and economic democracy.

Limited Criticism

A magazine published by the group, Praxis, was for years the only periodical published in this country permitted to criticize, to a limited extent, the government of President Tito.

Praxis, to which various foreign leftists frequently contributed (among them was Herbert Marcuse, a leading figure in the U.S. "new left"), was forced by the Belgrade government to close down in 1975.

Since then, hundreds of Yugoslavs of various political inclinations have been sentenced to prison terms on political charges and disfigure in this country has been muted.

Critics of the government believe that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled to be held here starting June 15, provides an occasion to renew pleas for civil rights in Yugoslavia.

Forwar Borders

The Belgrade conference is intended as a follow-up to the summit conference held in Helsinki in 1975. At the latter, European national borders determined by World War II were formally guaranteed and an agreement was signed by which all nations advise each other of military maneuvers they intend to hold.

The third part of the Helsinki accord, known as the "third basket," provides for free circulation of people and information throughout Europe.

Dissidents here, as in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and other East European nations, believe that the Belgrade conference can serve as a vehicle to throw light on repressive internal conditions contravening the "spirit of Helsinki."

Campaign to End

PRAGUE, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper, Rude Pravo, today in-

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5 in Congress Party Follow Top Indian Cabinet Minister Breaks With Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI)—

Jagjivan Ram, the senior member of the Cabinet, dramatically broke with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today, with a stinging denunciation of her emergency rule of the country. His defection was a major political development, posing a serious threat to Mrs. Gandhi in the current parliamentary election campaign.

Mr. Ram, the agriculture minister, resigned from the Cabinet and said that he would run for Parliament independently.

Five other prominent members of the Congress party joined him. They said they were seeking a new party to be called "Congress for Democracy," and they appealed to other party members to join their movement in the name of "human values."

"The tendencies toward despotic rule in the Congress organization, as also in the administration of the country, are increasing alarmingly," they said in a statement at a news conference.

"The basic tenets of democracy and socialism to which the Congress has been committed since the '30s are being violated with impunity."

Mr. Ram, 58, has been a minister almost without interruption since Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Gandhi's father, put together independent India's first cabinet in 1947.

He is also the best known of India's untouchables, with a wide following among this minority.

In the opinion of many politicians, Mr. Ram is, with Mrs. Gandhi, one of India's few truly national figures, with broad-based support. His angry defection, therefore, changes the nature of the current campaign.

Mr. Ram and his five colleagues stopped short of joining the Janata party, which has emerged as the principal opposition group. But the possibility that the Janata and the new Congress for Democracy might come to some agreement was raised when Ram Dhan, the Janata secretary, appeared at the press conference in Mr. Ram's front yard to hail the development, saying it would "usher in a new era in Indian politics."

85 Million Wait for Change

India's Untouchables: Law vs. Tradition

By William Borders

MAU, India, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Shivji Lal, a 55-year-old untouchable farmer who lives in a one-room mud house here, has no money, no prospects and very little land, but he remembers when things were worse.

"Our people have some rights now and we can assert them," he said as he sat in the warm winter sunshine on the dusty track that is the only street in this village 250 miles southeast of New Delhi. "They've begun letting our children go to school and the upper-caste Hindus don't beat us up the way they did when I was a boy."

Mr. Lal and his neighbors, all of them untouchables, still cannot drink water from any well except their own, or at least, they explained, it would not occur to them to try. And although they could probably pay a visit unnoticed to the high-caste Hindu temple in the larger village of Mohanlambani, half a mile away, no one here could remember when any of them had done so.

For Mr. Lal and India's 85 million other untouchables, change is coming, but it is as slow and clumsy as the lumbering bullocks that plow their hard, dry patches of wheat and mustard seed.

Against Constitution

"Untouchability has been the bane of our civilization for several centuries," said Om Mehta, minister of state for home affairs. "Although our constitution contains provisions against untouchability, we continue to live with it."

Mr. Mehta was speaking in New Delhi two months ago on the promulgation of a federal civil rights law aimed, like others before it, at eradicating one of the world's most ancient and firmly entrenched patterns of discrimination. Hindus have traditionally regarded untouchables as almost a breed apart, destined by birth to be inferior in status and occupation and defiling anyone who comes into contact with them.

The new law, the toughest yet, provides jail sentences for discriminating against untouchables and even outlaws direct or indirect preaching of the practice.

But Mr. Mehta conceded: "More enactment of law will not have the desired effect. The law has to be put into actual practice by the people themselves."

"I appeal to every citizen to assist the government in the enforcement of this act, so that untouchability is banished from our midst forever."

'Children of God'

Following the lead of Mohandas Gandhi, the independence leader, many Indians now call the untouchables "harias," which means "children of God." But whatever the name, they are still required to fill the most unpleasant occupations.

Here in Mau, many of the men skin animals that have died of natural causes and sell the leather. Others go every day to the nearby village occupied by higher-caste Hindus to clean out

the toilets, which have no running water.

"There simply isn't any way that a scavenger can decide that he wants to stop being a scavenger and become something else," said a villager here who was barefoot and wearing only a dirty dhoti, the simple cotton loincloth. "It's the destiny of man to do what his father did."

But the new law specifically challenges that kind of thinking, stating that, "Whoever compels any person, on the ground of untouchability, to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass or to slay animals or to do any other job of a similar nature shall be guilty of violating the law."

In a further attempt to break down the occupational stratification, the government encourages higher education for untouchables (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Jagjivan Ram

U.S. Winter of Discontent Points Out Need for Climatology

By James P. Sterba

HOUSTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—In August, 1974, researchers at the CIA completed a classified 36-page working paper entitled "A Study of Climatological Research as It Pertains to Intelligence Problems." In it they reported that "leaders in climatology and economics are in agreement that a climatic change is taking place and that it has already caused major economic problems through throughout the world."

The study was declassified last May, after a relatively mild winter and at a time when most Americans believed, despite warnings, that the energy crisis was easing, if not over. It generated little attention.

Now, in the middle of major economic problems caused by a severe winter in the United States, studies on climate are receiving closer, if belated, scrutiny.

The CIA study, prepared by the Office of Research and Development, raised sobering issues well beyond the economic effects of a cold winter. It said that many nations, including the United States, were locked into isolated and shortsighted per-

spectives that were out of step with new global realities of population growth, food and energy resources, and the economic and political disruptions caused by major, and even minor, weather disturbances.

Lack of Preparation

The study said that the United States had failed to prepare for assessing these implications, especially as they related to questions on climate.

"Though the issues are important," the study said, "the United States has a limited capability in climatic forecasting. The government expends over \$150 million annually on short-range weather forecasting, but only a minimum of direct dollars on climatic forecasting. Only a few academic centers in the United States are engaged in training personnel in this field, which suggests we have a limited chance of solving the intelligence community's problem unless decisive action is taken."

The report said that intelligence analysis, as late as 1973,

had "no methodologies to alert policy-makers to adverse climatic change" and "no tools to assess the economic and political impact of such a change." Since then, world food and energy problems have intensified.

"With global climate-induced agricultural failures in the early 1970s, the stability of many governments has been seriously threatened," the study said. "Many governments have gone to great lengths to hide their predicaments from other countries as well as their own people."

Warnings Issued

Since the early 1970s, some U.S. authorities on energy, food and climate have steadily warned of worsening national and international predicaments in these interrelated areas, but their warnings have been disputed by others.

Students of climate, for example, contend that Americans are generally unaware of the overall effects of droughts, freezes, floods and other unusual climate patterns around the world because these problems have been

perceived and reported as isolated occurrences and because they have not directly affected Americans in the way the energy crisis has affected them.

Students of weather, on the other hand, view these occurrences as short-term aberrations and say it is too early to determine if they are part of a long-range global pattern. Meteorologists, or short-term weather forecasters, dispute the scientific credentials of climatologists, saying they are working in a new area without much base data and with no "proof" to back up their assertions.

While this dispute continues, some officials believe there is a growing consensus on one point: After several decades of relatively mild, predictable weather—during which modern agriculture developed, detailed weather records were kept and the earth's population nearly tripled—weather appears to be entering an erratic period.

Various authorities cannot agree upon why. But they do agree that the implications are enormous. Some climatologists contend that the emerging pattern is similar to one experienced in the mid-1800s, but with a major difference: The world's population in 1850 was only 1.1 billion. Now it is more than 4 billion.

The new climatic era brings a promise of famine and starvation to many areas of the world, the CIA study said. "The resultant unrest caused by the mass movement of peoples across borders as well as the attendant intelligence questions cannot be met with existing analytical tools."

Since then, the economic, social and political disruptions caused worldwide by energy shortages have been well documented. The drain on world oil and natural-gas reserves, and the attendant price rises, have caused economic hardship around the globe. Unusual weather patterns have exacerbated those hardships.

Students of climate say the crisis this winter in the United States is but another example. Their main hope—one shared by energy experts—is that the current crisis is severe enough to encourage the planning required to deal with these long-range issues.

Drug Deaths Up

Problem of Heroin Addiction Is Rising in Western Europe

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Some months ago, Roberto, a 23-year-old mathematics student at the University of Rome, started to experiment with snorting heroin. A few weeks ago, he injected it, became addicted and embarked on a \$20-a-day habit.

"I've dropped out of the university now," said Roberto, long-haired, blue-jeweled and pale-faced. "I now repair some pin-ball machines to earn money. I did not see any object in university any longer, and I came to the conclusion that you can't go to school and use heroin at the same time. I like heroin because of what it does to my senses. And there is plenty of it around."

The story is a familiar one in the United States, but it is relatively new in Europe. For heroin addiction is now spreading in Western Europe at what many experts consider an alarming rate. Roberto is only one of the thousands of the newly addicted.

"It's not just an American problem now," an Italian police official said. "Europe has it, too, and I'm afraid consumption is going up, not down, and the victims seem to be getting younger every day."

Trend Confirmed

Interviews with officials in Rome, Paris, Bonn and London confirmed the trend. In each

capital the police and other narcotics experts said that the use of heroin appeared to be rising, and they reported higher use in other countries, including the Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries.

The police are doing what they can, cooperating with U.S. officials and other European narcotics agents. There have been seizures of millions of dollars in heroin at various European airports in recent months. But ample supplies have still managed to find their way into nightclubs, coffee bars, city squares and schools all over Europe.

The trend is reflected in the rising number of deaths attributed to heroin use.

In reporting on the rise of heroin consumption in France, Francois Le Mouel, who heads the French narcotics squad, said that three years ago there were 18 narcotics-related deaths. Last year, he said, 59 were reported.

In West Germany, the police reported 194 narcotics-related deaths in 1973 as against 158 in the first six months of last year. In Italy, the records list one drug death in 1973 and more than 30 in the first six months of last year. Some estimates suggest that several hundred persons died of overdoses and "bad" heroin all over Europe last year.

"We do not know precisely why this is happening now," said Mr. Le Mouel. "It starts, suddenly, and then it just jumps. In 1973, only 6 per cent of those arrested for drug-taking were heroin users. Last year, it went up again to 20 per cent."

Civilization Problem

"We deal only with the police problem, but there are others," he continued. "It seems to be a general civilization problem, sociological and all."

Dr. Alberto Sabbatini, the chief of Italy's narcotics squad, said that the Italian heroin problem emerged suddenly. Apart from the general cause of a changing Italian society, unemployment and the like, he said, the rise in heroin traffic was a result of what he called the "American connection."

This connection, cited by police authorities in other capitals as well, is a result of the shift in heroin traffic since the old route from Turkey to Marseilles to New York became inoperative. Now, most of the heroin circulating in Europe comes from the so-called "Golden Triangle" in Asia, where the borders of Burma, Laos and Thailand meet.

After the withdrawal of Americans from Vietnam, the search for new markets for the Asian heroin led to Europe. Amsterdam, long a magnet for narcotics users because of liberal laws, became the new center. Narcotics smugglers set up their business headquarters there and began distributing throughout the Continent.

Relaxed Controls

The heroin, much of it about 50 per cent pure and called Brown Sugar, makes its way to Amsterdam usually by air after its arrival in other European capitals. The heroin is moved across the borders of Europe with little trouble because of the relaxed border controls among the members of the European Economic Community.

In Amsterdam, the police suggest that the main business is handled by members of secret societies in the city's large Chinese community. Narcotics agents have had particular difficulty in infiltrating such organizations.

In London, where the black market in heroin appears to be growing despite the police's providing it free to registered addicts, a trial last month underscored this Chinese link. Thirteen Chinese were sentenced to up to 14 years in prison for having peddled narcotics in Britain.

"We are certainly seeing more heroin than before," a Scotland Yard spokesman said. "There must be a market of substantial proportions in Europe these days to account for the amount we think is coming in."

4 Are Wounded In Second Day of Rome Violence

ROME, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Police using tear gas and firing weapons during the second day of violence in Rome University today in the second day of violence in and around the campus.

Officers said two policemen and two demonstrators suffered bullet wounds, a policeman was hit by a stone and a demonstrator run over by a car. Doctors said one of the wounded policemen, Domenico Arcobetti, 26, was left in a critical condition.

The police said the two wounded students were found to be in possession of pistols and ammunition and were later arrested.

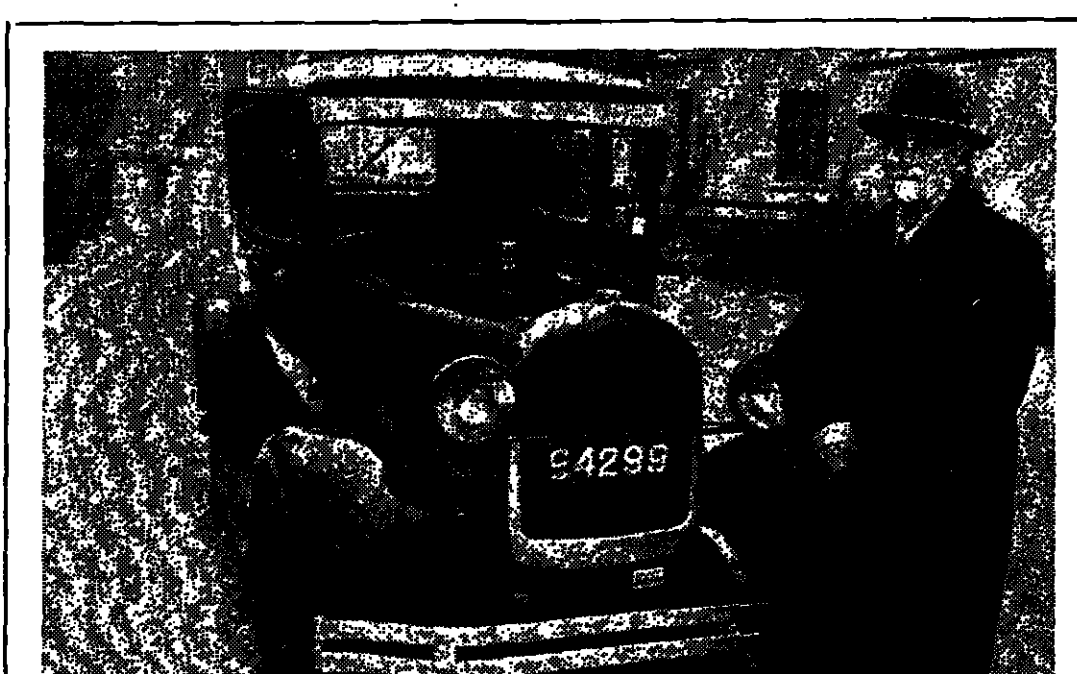
The flareup began when about 3,000 leftist students marched in protest against an attack at the university yesterday by about 50 members of a neo-Fascist student group that left two leftists and two policemen wounded.

The police said a group of leftist tried to storm the office of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

Bilandic Nominated

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Cook County Democratic party leaders have overwhelmingly chosen Michael Bilandic, 55, as their candidate to complete the mayoral term of the late Richard Daley.

Mr. Bilandic, a Daley protégé, six weeks ago was selected by the City Council to serve as interim mayor. An election will be held in June.



FOND FAREWELL—Jens Jorgensen, 96, and his Ford A Tudor, 48, as they parted on the Danish isle of Samso after he was ordered to stop driving. The car, which he bought in 1929, was sold. And, without it, he's "rather uncomfortable."

Progress or Protection? Brazil Torn by Hot Debate on Indians

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Brazil is engaged in an intense debate over what to do with its diminishing and highly vulnerable Indian population.

Government officials in charge of Indian affairs have been feuding among themselves, and Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen as well as leading Brazilian Indian experts and scholars have joined in the fight. The main dispute is whether Brazilian Indians should be forced to adapt to modern civilization or whether the government should defend Indians against the "progress" that is pushing them off their land and threatening to destroy their native culture.

There has been a temporary truce, with everyone involved promising mutual cooperation to do what is best for the Indians. But no one doubts that the feud could start again at any time.

Brazil, with a total population of 110 million, has 180,000 to 200,000 native Indians left. Of these, some 110,000 live in primitive tribal conditions in remote and largely uncharted regions such as the Amazon jungle and Mato Grosso.

In 1500, the year Portuguese explorers discovered Brazil, the native Indian population probably was as high as 5 million.

The Indian controversy reached its most extreme point a month or so ago, when Interior Minister Mauro Rangel Reis, the man ultimately in charge of Indian affairs, declared that Indians should be pushed into modern Brazilian society as quickly as possible.

Missionaries Assailed

He ordered the suspension of grade-school-level instruction in native Indian dialects in reservation schools. He accused missionaries of "siding with subversives" and called their work "treason" and "backward and feudalistic."

The Interior Minister's position, which countered a long-standing Brazilian government policy of gradual assimilation of Indians, provoked equally radical responses.

The Rev. Antonio Iasi Jr., executive secretary of a joint organization of Catholic and Protestant missionaries in Brazil, called Mr. Rangel Reis "a Brazilian Idiot" and added that the government Indian agency, FUNAI, whose name comes from the Portuguese words for "National Indian Foundation," might just as well stand for "National Indian Funeral Parlor."

Apocena Metrelles, one of Brazil's most respected Indian scouts, whom FUNAI has sent out to make contact with the most remote and primitive of

Schmidt in Paris Today to Discuss Economic Talks

BONN, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will go to Paris tomorrow for consultations with the French government about an economic summit conference of the most important industrial nations planned for the end of May, a spokesman said.

He said today that Mr. Schmidt will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, Finance Minister Hans Apel, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs and for the first time also by Karl Ravens, minister for town planning, area planning and housing.

Mr. Ravens will hold two confidential discussions with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as well as talk with Michel d'Ornano, French minister of industry.

The spokesman said that the main topic of the consultations will be the economic summit, but that the delegation will also discuss the dialogue between developing countries and the industrial countries as well as currency reforms.

Kenya, Tanzania Clash on Airline

NAIROBI, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Kenya has suspended sporting contacts with Tanzania and demanded that country halt its "provocative" and "indecent" attacks on relations between the two East African neighbors deteriorated.

The trouble centered on the future of East African Airways, jointly owned by the two countries and Uganda, which has been virtually grounded since last week because of soaring debts totaling millions of dollars.

Tanzania accused Kenya of deliberately trying to break up the airline but Nairobi responded that the crisis had been sparked by Dar es Salaam's refusal to remit funds to airline headquarters.

News Analysis

Power of Britain's Unions Resisted

By Peter I. Kilborn

LONDON, Feb. 2 (NYT)—The cartoon on the front page of the Guardian showed a bored and weary bull standing on his hind legs and holding a cloth, presumably red, to his much smaller figure of a raging man. The man is running at the bull with his fingers raised over his ears like horns. The man is a businessman.

The bull was a play on the furor these days over the Bullock Report, a government-sponsored study whose recommendations would make the British trade union member the most powerful in the West, giving him absolute equality with stockholders in the board rooms of industry.

Intentionally or not, the bull also seemed to represent the power of Britain's leading trade unions. That power often exceeds not merely that of the unions' traditional antagonists in industry, but also that of the government.

At the same time, though, he has enacted a price. He has won severe tax increases against the rich, nationalization of major industries, a closed-shop law and, more recently, the promise to put workers—provided they are members of the TUC—on industrial boards of directors.

Watch His Step

In other times, Labor Cabinets have been able to function more or less independently of the unions. That is difficult for Mr. Callaghan because his party holds only 318 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons. To avoid defections, he has to watch his step with Mr. Jones.

Lately, Mr. Jones has been easier to live with than the traditional trade union militant. He, like Mr. Callaghan, has become concerned over the economy. Mr. Jones has sold the rest of the work force of the need for restraint, both in strike activity and wage demands.

At the same time, though, he has enacted a price. He has won severe tax increases against the rich, nationalization of major industries, a closed-shop law and, more recently, the promise to put workers—provided they are members of the TUC—on industrial boards of directors.

Acrimonious Weeks

In just a few acrimonious weeks, however, the latest surge of the big unions' strength, dating back three years ago to the miners' strike and the defeat of Edward Heath's Conservative government, seems finally to have come up against real signs of resistance. That does not mean that the unions are about to be rolled back, but that those who do not share in the unions' power do not seem to want it to get any bigger.

A sign of the shift was the S-Bank affair. Attorney General Sir Silkin, who is a political appointee and a Labor member of Parliament, refused to take up a private citizen's complaint and intervene in a postal workers' boycott of mail to send from South Africa, even though the boycott would have been a violation of the postal laws.

Mr. Silkin declined to act, either because he feared the national impact of a retaliatory strike by the postal workers, the country's least militant major union, or because he feared antagonizing the trade union movement generally.

There the matter might have stood, but in an unparalleled section the Court of Appeal agreed to hear the citizen, even without Mr. Silkin in tow, and it then ordered a temporary injunction against the boycott, which prevented it.

Individual Liberties

It was a striking defense of individual liberties in Britain. It is still unclear whether Mr. Silkin and the unions have lost the war. They can bring the issue to the House of Lords, which could overturn the Court of Appeal. Even so, the whole affair signaled an important change in attitudes toward union power.

Another important sign has been the reaction to the Bullock Report, a road toward what the leading unions call "industrial democracy." The 10-man committee that wrote the report was ostensibly balanced among three academics, three businessmen, three trade unionists and a lawyer.

But the committee was clearly tilted toward the group of workers' representatives by the Trades Union Congress and the British Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. Only half of all British workers belong to unions of any kind, and only half the organized workers belong to unions within the TUC.

One of the professors is an adviser to the TUC, and another is sympathetic to the trade union movement. The worker representatives were David Lea, chief economist and leading ideologist at the TUC, and Clive Jenkins and Jack Jones, the heads of two of the TUC's biggest unions. In a recent speech, Mr. Jones accused as the most powerful man in Britain, more powerful than Mr. Callaghan.

TUC Proposals

The tilt meant that the Bullock proposals were essentially TUC proposals and that, if enacted into law, they would strengthen the TUC.

The reactions to the proposals within the business community were the fiercest the government has experienced in years—here enough to suggest that industry might finally withdraw its support of the government's arduous efforts to rebuild the economy.

As a result, Mr. Callaghan and several members of his Cabinet are now talking compromise. They have promised to propose legislation this year, but it is unlikely to include the more contentious of the Bullock proposals.

Still, Mr. Callaghan has to tread cautiously. The unions are not just a powerful interest group. They are the party. The unions created the party, to begin with, and even today, they sponsor 128 of the 318 Labor members of Parliament. Further, the party requires that its candidates for Parliament be union members.

Thus, even Mr. Callaghan and his Cabinet members, all drawn from the ranks of Labor MPs, belong to unions. The Prime Minister is a union member.

WJC Chief in Rabat

RABAT, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—King Hassan of Morocco today received Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, officials said. No details were released.

UN Talks Fail to Frame Law To Protect Refugee Asylum

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (NYT)—A conference called by the United Nations to conclude a treaty that would protect asylum-seeking refugees from being turned back admitted failure today.

The 92-nation conference agreed to end its four-week session on schedule Friday with no accomplishments to report to the General Assembly. The delegates will continue until then to debate the projected "convention on territorial asylum," but will not attempt to take any final action.

The session was convened to give international legal status to the principle of asylum. The aim was to avoid such incidents as the recent forcible return by Thailand of 28 Cambodian refugees.

The conference "went badly," a UN official said. "Many governments were not really interested and four weeks was not enough time to deal with such a highly political issue."

Principal Backers

The Scandinavian countries, West Germany and Austria were among the principal proponents of the conference, which the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees helped prepare.

The participation of the Soviet Union was uncertain until a few days before the conference started. Several Western delegates said they believed that the Soviet Union attended only to insure that nothing came of the treaty writing attempt.

Peter Kevree, the Soviet deputy ambassador, was said by a conference spokesman to have used every legal, political and diplomatic tactic, including filibustering, to stall the discussions. He intervened at times, according to an embassy spokesman, to oppose the proposed Western initiative to open the door to a Vatican-initiated proposal for enabling beneficiaries of asylum to be joined by their families.

Some UN officials dealing with refugees said they preferred to see the conference and members actively try to have the treaty, a treaty that might have resembled an old one that had been rejected in 1933.

Many of the proposals were advanced, these officials said, but they were not adopted. The rights of stateless individuals seeking asylum.

Sarkis, Assad Reach Accord On Peace Plan

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis met for six hours today and agreed on a "unified position to restore peace and security in south Lebanon," a joint communiqué said.

Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces have clashed with Israeli-backed Christian rightists in south Lebanon along Israel's northern border, for more than four months.

The joint communiqué said: "The two Presidents discussed the problem of south Lebanon and the possible repercussions if the situation there deteriorates." It did not elaborate.

A spokesman for Mr. Assad told reporters, "The two Presidents also coordinated their positions vis-à-vis negotiations to settle the Middle East conflict in light of the visit of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to the area."

Reports of continued fighting in south Lebanon lent increased urgency to the Sarkis-Assad talks about the southern fifth of the country, yet to be entered by the predominantly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force.

'Sole Decision-Maker'

"President Sarkis is the sole decision-maker on all matters concerning the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon," Mr. Assad told reporters before the talks.

"If he orders the Arab force, which is under his exclusive command, to move into the farthest reaches of south Lebanon, the force will do so," Mr. Assad said.

Last week, Israel protested the move by a contingent of Arab troops to positions near the town of Nabatieh, nine miles from the Israeli frontier and just north of the Litani River, generally regarded as the "red line" below which Israel has said it would not tolerate the presence of the peace-keeping army.

Since November, the United States has acted as an intermediary between Israel and Lebanon and Syria to help defuse the issue.

In Beirut, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires George Lane met three times in the four days preceding Mr. Sarkis's visit to Damascus with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Buitros, who accompanied Mr. Sarkis to Syria.

India's Untouchables Wait For Law to Defeat Tradition

(Continued from Page 1)

even more actively than for other Indians, with a program of so-called hariat quotas in universities. It has also established "reserved seats" for them in legislatures and in the federal Parliament and often gives them preference in civil service appointments and promotions.

Two Protocols Signed By China and Albania

HONG KONG, Feb. 2 (UPI)—China and Albania have signed in Peking a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments and another on the use of Chinese loans to Albania for 1977, the New China News Agency reported.

The two protocols were signed by visiting Albanian Minister of Foreign Trade Union Nedim Hoxha and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Ching.

Shah Amnesties 317

TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The Shah has granted amnesties to 317 prisoners convicted for various crimes by military tribunals, the official radio said today.

Waldheim Opens Mideast Peace Drive in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived today for a second round of consultations in Middle East capitals on the prospects, timing, line-up and procedure for a reconvened Arab-Israeli peace conference.

At a Cairo Airport news conference, Mr. Waldheim said that "there are three areas that have to be discussed in a conference, the timing of a conference, the question of participation and finally the agenda."

Mr. Waldheim, whose 10-day tour will also take him to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel, singled out timing as the most difficult task facing his mission.

"One of the difficulties is the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization," he said.

هكذا في الشمال

Pressure on Federal Agencies Alleged

Nixon Ex-Law Firm Center of Trial

By Everett R. Holles

AN DIEGO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The special inquiry into the government's handling of the Nixon administration's alleged involvement in the Iran-Contra affair is now centered on the activities of the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander, which was the firm's former law firm.

The special inquiry, which is being conducted by the House Select Committee on Assassinations, is looking into the firm's activities from 1973 to 1976, when the firm was the legal counsel for the Nixon administration.

The firm, which was founded in 1946, is one of the largest and most successful law firms in the country. It has a long history of representing the government and has been involved in many of the most important legal cases of the past several decades.

The firm's involvement in the Iran-Contra affair has been the subject of much speculation and controversy. The firm's lawyers have been accused of covering up the firm's activities and of providing legal advice to the administration that was designed to protect the firm's interests.

The special inquiry is expected to continue for some time. It is hoped that the inquiry will shed light on the firm's activities and on the government's handling of the Iran-Contra affair.

The then-impending insolvency of his \$12-billion bank.

Salvaging Assets

The allegations against the New York firm, including malpractice, conflict of interest and "concealment of civil and criminal violations" by Smith and others, are contained in pretrial submissions to a federal bankruptcy judge, Ross Pyle, by Westgate's bankruptcy trustees, who are striving to salvage the few assets remaining from the publicly held conglomerate and its 53 subsidiaries.

The allegations grew out of a claim for \$338,446 in legal fees

E. Germany Bars More Berliners

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP).—East Germany turned back 200 West Berliners with valid travel passes, last month, a West Berlin spokesman disclosed yesterday.

He said the rejections were protested at a meeting in East Berlin called by Western officials. The rate of rejection was increasing, the spokesman added. In most cases, those refused entry were former residents of East Germany who have relatives there.

Mondale Says U.S. Seeks Early Talks on A-Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

ident, Mr. Mondale said he had asked the German and French governments, during his visit to Europe last week, "that we... be heard on the subject of the Carter administration about the risks involved in the transfer of sensitive nuclear technology from which weapons-grade material could be developed."

Agreement Only to Hold Talks

"All we discussed," he said, "was the importance of having early, intensive consultations on the matter. There has been no agreement beyond that point."

Mr. Mondale's comment amplified remarks he made in Bonn last week, when he and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed the pending \$5-billion German deal to supply Brazil with nuclear power plants and the technology for enriching and reprocessing nuclear fuel.

The Vice-President said "arrangements are already being made" to carry on the talks.

Mr. Schmidt said at the time that Germany would honor its commitment to the Brazilians and also fulfill its obligations as a signer of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

"If tighter treaty restrictions are negotiated in the future, he said, they might affect future deals—but not necessarily this one."

The Carter administration has made restriction of nuclear weapons and technology a matter of major emphasis, and Mr. Mondale said such deals as the German-Brazilian or French-Pakistan sales could "greatly complicate" the problem of control.

"It is our hope that alternatives could be found to deal with the nuclear power needs of these nations, which we accept, which do not include the risk of facilities which can produce weapons-grade materials," Mr. Mondale said.

Supplies of Low-Grade Nuclear Fuel

Mr. Mondale said the United States was prepared to seek "ways in which secure supplies of low-grade nuclear fuel" could be made available to Brazil and Pakistan, and also to assure that there is no "commercial advantage" to the United States as a result of any change in the pending deals.

Both German and French officials have suggested that the United States was trying to assure itself a role in the nuclear power industries of Brazil and Pakistan, and Brazilian political leaders have accused the United States of intervening in the deal for commercial reasons.

But Mr. Mondale said that all "we were asking for was that the new administration be given time to consult very closely with them and with other nations" on the potential dangers in the spread of this nuclear technology.

Brazilians Reject Vance on A-Plant

BRASILIA, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Brazil has rejected an informal suggestion by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that it delay its nuclear agreement with West Germany.

A short statement released by a Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday said, "The Brazilian government does not see the possibility of interrupting or suspending the execution of the accord."

On Monday, Mr. Vance said in Washington, "I would hope very much that Brazil and Germany would wait until we have a chance to further discuss the question of alternatives."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland (left) with U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young.



British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland (left) with U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young.

Young Calls for Joint U.S.-U.K. Bid To Resume Rhodesia Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

informative" and said that there was still hope for a negotiated Rhodesia settlement although Mr. Richard's latest effort to have the negotiations had been rejected by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

"When you've had a dozen years of struggle it's rather naive to expect a few hours of discussion to persuade a people to change their lives altogether," Mr. Young said.

The U.S. diplomat said on his arrival at London airport that Mr. Richard "has done a marvelous job in keeping the talks going. It is up to the front-line presidents [of states engaged against Rhodesia] to let the situation settle and return to Geneva."

"I would say that President Carter sees there can be no future for southern Africa unless there is a reasonably negotiated, peaceful and meaningful agreement," he added.

Mr. Young said, "I don't think the Geneva conference is dead. I think it's always a very difficult job resolving situations like this."



Buffalo wind drifts the snow and bends a pedestrian fighting his way on sidewalk.

The Buffalo Blizzard: A Ride to the Front

By Peter Arnett

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 2 (AP).

The closer you get to the front line in war, the harder it is to believe that up ahead is as bad as it sounds. But it usually is.

And so it was driving into Buffalo yesterday, the fifth day of the biggest blizzard in the city's history.

The battlefield analogy is appropriate because the huge dimensions of the storm crippled Buffalo and the surrounding area in New York State's northwest corner, leading to a state of emergency and broadcast warnings that travelers—except those on essential missions—would be arrested and jailed.

Just getting into the storm-bound city, then, required careful strategy, luck, and warm clothing. I chose the Canadian route, renting a car at Toronto Airport and driving 100 miles Monday evening to St. Catharines, where police had forbidden all travel to Niagara Falls and the border 15 miles away.

Back Roads

At dawn yesterday, as wisps of snow swirled against the windshield, I negotiated back roads mapped earlier for me by local

newspaper photographers who knew the region. By 8 a.m., I was looking at the famous falls, now frozen and as cold-looking as Arctic glaciers.

The car radio was broadcasting that the U.S. border was closed, but U.S. immigration officials let me cross the Rainbow Bridge into Niagara Falls City with the warning that no traffic was permitted on the streets.

I drove on anyway, through gathering clouds of snow scooped from the heaped sidewalks by fierce winds. Two Buffalo couples, stranded for several days on the Canadian side, eagerly accepted a lift.

"I don't know what all the fuss is about. The press is making a big thing of this, but the roads were clear when we left Friday," paper-company executive Dan Blinn said with impatience. Then he sucked in his breath. Out of the mists ahead appeared a 10-foot-high snowdrift with the roof of a camper sticking out one side.

"My God," muttered Mr. Blinn, his exclamations increasing as the rolling snow banks gave a desert-like vista to the Buffalo suburbs.

We were on Niagara Falls Boulevard, the only route in or out of the city because, as it turned out, all the southern and eastern highways were closed. Yet only a half-dozen cars were on this 30-mile stretch in addition to police vehicles, so seriously had the local population heeded the emergency rules.

"Where is everyone?" a passenger asked. Another looked at the desolate suburban scene with its empty roads and sidewalks to the aftermath of an atomic attack.

"You always imagine that there will be people," Mr. Blinn said. "But in a crisis they hide in their holes, like dogs."

Shimmering Church

Main Street was a stretch of flattened snow between two mountains of snow. Snowdrifts banked up over the display windows of most shops; a stone Catholic church was so pelted over with blown snow that it was shimmering.

Gas company engineer Jeff Reid, grateful for the lift into town, cursed the storm and said his home on Minnesota Street was enveloped. "I kept clearing a path until I had nowhere to put the stuff. We've had snow for a month. We're overflowing."

Mr. Reid said he watched a neighbor die Saturday morning with frostbite "because he tried to start his stalled car all night rather than leaving it in the street. When he finally did walk home, he was beat, it was too late to help him."

Sirens Wail

Downtown Buffalo, Ambulance sirens wailed for a bus standing in the storm. The bus shelter is completely encased in snow. Snow swirls around the skyscrapers. A few vehicles crawl along Main Street.

The car radio continues to urge everyone to stay inside. I walk to a tow-truck crew struggling to dig a car from a snow bank.

A deputy sheriff supervising the scene shouts into the wind, "This is the worst the city has ever been. We don't have enough equip-

ment. There are at least 3,000 stalled autos in our way. We need help."

I offer my condolences and drive on to the Buffalo Evening News Building, which houses the AP bureau. My rented car slides several inches in the snow of the parking lot, but I don't care. I've arrived.

Peter Arnett covered the war in Vietnam for more than a decade and won a Pulitzer Prize for his work there.

U.S. Gas Bill Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

ments by at least three other companies.

In allowing the waiver, Mr. Blumenthal set a limit of two voyages between Alaska and Massachusetts and ordered that U.S. crews be used on the foreign ships "insofar as practicable."

Meanwhile, the cold, fuel shortages, layoffs and school closings continued across the East and Midwest, but the critical nature of the shortages was eased somewhat by mostly voluntary conservation efforts, officials reported.

An estimated 1 million persons in 17 states were out of work due to closings of factories and businesses dependent on natural gas for heating or for manufacturing processes. There were indications that many of these would not be able to get enough natural gas to reopen until April.

In addition, about 15 million persons were unable to get to their jobs because of the bad weather conditions.

The hardest hit state was Ohio, with more than 200,000 laid off for weather-related reasons and an estimated 12 million more unable to get to work. There were 138,000 weather-related layoffs in Pennsylvania and tens of thousands either laid off or unable to get to work in New York, Michigan, Indiana and 12 other states.

Federal Power Commissioner John Holloman said that "the crunch could be yet to come" in the natural-gas crisis.

Mr. Holloman said yesterday that "we're maintaining conditions in the current crisis by drawing heavily out of storage" and these storage fields are rapidly running low.

He added, "I don't think you'll see any improvement in the industrial usage of gas for the rest of this heating season," which ends April 1.

Meanwhile, in Punxsutawney, Pa., groundhog Punxsutawney Phil bounded from his burrow at 7:27 a.m. and saw his shadow, "dooming" the United States to six more weeks of winter.

Quasars Used In Quake Tests

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP).—Japanese scientists are measuring radio waves from star-like quasars billions of light years away in hopes of getting some help in predicting earthquakes.

Using two huge parabolic antennas, one northeast and the other south of Tokyo, the scientists have begun to measure the difference in time it takes radio waves to reach the two points from four distant quasars. They say the time difference will determine the precise distance separating the two antenna locations.

If later measurements show a change in the time required for the radio waves to reach the two points, the scientists say they will know the earth's crust between the two antennas has moved, possibly creating pressures which could cause earthquakes.

Increase Reported In Visitors To U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—International visitors to the United States during the first 11 months of last year totaled nearly 15.5 million, compared with 15.7 million during all of 1976, the Department of Commerce said.

The 11-month total represents an increase of 12.3 per cent over the total for the first 11 months in 1975, the department said.

His Nuclear Views Draw Fire

Opposition Emerges in Senate To Warnke at Arms Agency

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—The expected nomination of Paul Warnke as chief U.S. arms control executive is already drawing fire from the Senate.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a member of the Armed Services Committee, critically questioned Mr. Warnke's past remarks about the limited influence of nuclear weapons, while unidentified opponents began circulating a memo in the Senate accusing Mr. Warnke of supporting "unilateral" disarmament.

The campaign against Mr. Warnke appears similar to the one waged against Theodore Sorensen before he withdrew as President Carter's nominee for CIA director.

Sen. Nunn requested during a hearing of the Armed Services Committee yesterday that Mr. Warnke be called before that committee to explain the following statement that Mr. Warnke made in 1972:

"Even substantial nuclear superiority, short of nuclear monopoly, could not be a decisive factor in any political confrontation between the United States and Soviet Union."

Sen. Nunn read that statement to Gen. David Jones, chief of staff of the Air Force, who was testifying on nuclear issues, and asked him if he agreed with it.

Cuban Missile Crisis

Gen. Jones replied that the strategic nuclear superiority the United States had over the Soviet Union in 1962 helped bring a favorable outcome to the Cuban missile crisis, adding he would not want "the shoe to be on the other foot."

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is expected to join Sen. Nunn in requesting that Mr. Warnke appear before the Armed Services Committee if Mr. Carter nominates him to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Normally, only the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would conduct a hearing on a nomination to that State Department job.

In the House, Mr. Warnke's opponents include Rep. Sam Stratton, D-N.Y., a member of the Armed Services Committee, who said Mr. Warnke "might give away the store" in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The unnamed memo against Mr. Warnke includes the charge that the former assistant secretary of defense "supports unilateral arms reductions to levels far below anything being proposed in current arms limitation talks."

Security Checks

A White House aide said yesterday that Mr. Warnke's nomination has been held up pending security checks being conducted by the FBI but would go forward as planned. However, this time Mr. Carter may be holding off until after he takes a more careful measure of the congressional opposition than he did in the Sorensen nomination.

Mr. Warnke, when queried by a reporter last night, said that he had not heard from the White House and that he had not made any inquiries on his own.

Asked about the quote that Sen. Nunn had read at the hearing, Mr. Warnke said the thrust of his statements was not whether the United States needs its nuclear deterrent but whether "we would use our strategic forces as a political instrument to enable us to come out on top in a political situation."

"No sane president would go to war to gain political objectives," Mr. Warnke said, but he added that this does not mean the United States could do without "an assured nuclear deterrent." The umbrella strategic nuclear forces, he continued, enable the United States to use the conventional forces effectively.

In the Cuban missile crisis, Mr. Warnke said, the United States had "the tremendous advantage of naval superiority." The U.S. conventional forces, working under the nuclear umbrella, were "the decisive factor" in that confrontation, he said.

2 U.S. Journalists In Moscow Again Accused as Spies

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A Soviet weekly today renewed allegations of espionage activities against two U.S. correspondents in Moscow and suggested that one of them, George Krinsky of the Associated Press, could be expelled.

Literaturnaya Gazeta, organ of the writers' union, also accused Mr. Krinsky of giving a Soviet citizen hard-currency certificates used by foreigners and their Russian employees in special shops.

Last week, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department referred to Mr. Krinsky as a spy.

The Literaturnaya Gazeta article, signed V. Valentinov, recalled that Literaturnaya Gazeta last summer accused the AP correspondent—together with Christopher Wren of The New York Times and Alfred Friendly of Newsweek—of being spies.

Mr. Valentinov noted that Mr. Wren "still represents 'The New York Times in Moscow'" but declared that Mr. Friendly "preferred to depart across the ocean" after the original article.

The former Newsweek correspondent left Moscow last summer at the end of his assignment.

Los Angeles Puts Illegal Aliens at Million by 1981

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2 (UPI).—More than a million illegal aliens will live in Los Angeles by 1981 if they continue to reach the city at the rate of the last five years.

That is one of the conclusions in a "briefing paper" prepared by a Los Angeles Police Department task force and reported by the Los Angeles Times.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's resources are grossly inadequate to stop illegal immigration, the task force said. The threat of penalty is not a sufficient deterrent because the chances of an illegal alien being caught are remote.

According to the INS, illegal aliens in the city increased from an estimated 190,000 in 1971 to 650,000 in late 1976. The police study group projected that rate of increase and concluded that it was a "conservative projection."

Police Chief Edward Davis said in an interview that it was obvious no one could take a census of illegal aliens, but he supported the use of the INS estimates. He said "virtual nonenforcement of federal immigration law" has created "tremendous" law-enforcement problems. One of those problems, according to the task force, is a stretching of police resources to protect an estimated 3,474,828 persons in Los Angeles, instead of the 2,824,828 residents counted officially.

Sierra Leone Calls Emergency After Clashes

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—President Siaka Stevens declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew in Sierra Leone last night after clashes between pro-government demonstrators and students demanding his resignation.

No deaths or serious casualties were reported, but all schools and colleges were closed in the often turbulent West African state.

Trouble for the 71-year-old President erupted Sunday at the University of Sierra Leone. Students confronted him at a ceremony, waving placards with slogans such as "Siaka Stevens Resign" and "We Want Economic Reforms."

The President has held supreme power since 1971 in the former British colony.

On Monday, demonstrators marched to the university with pro-government banners proclaiming "Siaka Stevens Is Unshakable." Clashes broke out.

Unrest spread yesterday. Shops and offices closed down and pupils of secondary schools joined the anti-government protests. Police moved in to disperse the pupils building road blocks. Then the government announced a state of emergency.

Italian Group Urges Less Coffee Drinking

PARMA, Italy, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—An Italian consumer group today called on Italians to drink less coffee and eat less meat.

The group, Confconsumatori, is following the example of a similar campaign in the United States. Last year, Confconsumatori led a successful campaign to reduce consumption of parmesan cheese after prices had risen sharply.

Cosmos-891 Orbiting

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today orbited a satellite—number 891 in its Cosmos series—to "continue the space exploration program," Tass said.

Personal Defeat, Private Hell

"We're all hypocrites," someone was saying the other day. "When Gary Gilmore was executed, there wasn't a peep out of the Right-to-Life people who are so steamed up about abortion being murder. Yet the people who support abortions are the same ones protesting so hard about capital punishment as murder by the state."

No, not hypocrites. Those who oppose abortion and those who favor it encompass intelligent, humane citizens grappling with questions of life and death that have troubled the world since antiquity: When does life begin? At conception? At birth? At some point of "mediate animation" in between? When, if ever, does abortion constitute murder?

Now, another freshet of controversy and concern is rising. Joseph Callifano, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, creates a stir by opposing the use of federal funds to enable poor women to secure the same abortions that are available to richer women. The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves abortion on demand only days after the Pope condemns women who "murder the fruit of their womb." American Right-to-Life advocates march in protest on the fourth anniversary of the Supreme Court's landmark ruling that leaves the abortion decision, at least in early pregnancy, entirely up to the woman.

All this renewed turmoil raises two troubling points. One is the specific issue of federal funds. The other is the revitalized assault on the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Callifano's statement, in one sense, represents his personal opposition to abortion. In another sense, it is a free political ride, earning credit for the administration from abortion foes without his having any real decision to make. It was Congress, through sharply split, which last fall decreed the ban on Medicaid funds for abortions. It is the courts, now scrutinizing that ban, which will decide. And Mr. Callifano has pledged, as he must, to carry out the orders of the courts.

Whether one favors or opposes abortion, the discrimination of the ban is bald. Abortions are now sanctioned. Women of means

have easy opportunity to obtain them. Poor women have, if anything, a stronger claim to that opportunity. But if Medicaid funds are withheld, it is effectively denied to them. Hence, what is disturbing about Mr. Callifano's statement is its implication that he, as head of a vast department so widely and intimately concerned with social justice, endorses injustice.

The other, larger issue is the Supreme Court's 1973 abortion decision. In late pregnancy, when the fetus is viable, the state interest in preserving potential life becomes compelling, the court held. But in early pregnancy, it removed government; the state has no business intruding into the individual woman's abortion decision.

Opponents of abortion denounce the decision with passion and contemplate a constitutional amendment to upset it. To them, life begins at conception; any abortion is thus murder. Hence deeply felt morality dictates law: The state must not tolerate murder.

The Supreme Court's view seemed to us the right one—that one theory of life should not be allowed to override another. Maternity, the court observed, "may force upon the woman a distressful life and future. . . . There is also the distress, for all concerned, associated with the unwanted child."

In the light of more than 3 million abortions since the decision, those views seem even wiser today. In "Necessity and Sorrows," a sensitive study of an abortion hospital, Dr. Madga Denes reports case after case of anguish: a 17-year-old girl with an IQ of 70 who didn't know how she got pregnant; a 12-year-old girl made pregnant by an uncle who became her stepfather; a 43-year-old mother of four, worrying how her family could subsist on only her husband's meager income if she had to stop working.

The reasons are as varied as the women, and their abortion decisions are tormented enough already. To reintroduce government into that decision seems cruel and unwise. As Dr. Denes observes, "Abortions reside in the realm of individual struggle, personal defeat, private hell."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Foot, Another Mouth

A phenomenon in these days of ethnic sensitivity is the inability of some public officials to bite their tongues when it might do the most good. One would think that Federal Trade Commissioner Paul Rand Dixon would have been impressed by the experience of Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Earl Butz, former secretary of agriculture, before he commiserated to a trade association his estimate of Ralph Nader as "a dirty Arab." The comment was, if anything, more crude and bigoted than the observations about Jews

that won for Gen. Brown a presidential rebuke or the crude "jokes" about blacks that cost Butz his job.

At last report, Dixon seemed stricken enough to protest that his remark applied "only to Mr. Nader," he apologized to Arabs generally. What is really bothering him is a report of a Nader group that he previously condemned as "a hysterical, anti-business diatribe." He obviously knows how to say what he means.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Garbage Disposal

U.S. District Court Judge John Lewis Smith may have had history's best interests at heart the other day when he ordered the preservation of the FBI's tapes of Martin Luther King's private conversations and their ultimate release after 50 years. All the same, we wish Judge Smith would reconsider his decision. Never mind that the tapes were made by an FBI under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, whose vicious vendetta against Dr. King is now well documented. And never mind that the tapes themselves are an assemblage of snippets of conversation doctored with calculated intent to damage the reputation of Dr. King. The central, most damaging case to be made against these tapes is that they constituted an illegal invasion of Dr. King's privacy. On

what possible grounds, then, should they be preserved for the use of historians 50 years from now?

Judge Smith, obviously concerned about current investigations of the assassination of Dr. King, was loath to order the tapes destroyed immediately. That is understandable. It seems right to have the archives hold onto these tapes under seal until the present investigations have run their course. Beyond that, those tapes deserve only to be destroyed. This is material that was collected illegally for no better purpose than to ruin the reputation of a public figure. What claim can history have on such garbage?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Claustre Affair

Mixing piracy and good diplomatic manners by an irresolute power using doubtful men and means can only lead to failure.

The life of a negotiator, Commandant Galopin, assassinated in odious conditions, the anguish of a woman and her family after an interminable imprisonment of 33 months, millions of francs spent in fruitless missions and ransoms, even on this day of relief, the toll of the Claustre affair can only seem incredibly heavy.

Never has a state submitted for so long a time to blackmail by a group of rebels operating on the soil of a foreign state. Caught between the desire to save a French

woman, brought into sharp focus by nationwide telecasts showing her in tears, and the wish to preserve its interests in Chad and the whole of its African policies, France has finally gotten out of an apparently inextricable imbroglio.

Amplified criticism, the costly misadventure of negotiations with Hissen Habre in the final analysis serves for naught. . . . The lack of coordination, recourse to incredible methods and to expedients, resulted in humiliating and inefficient escapades. The image remains of an errant governor in a rockpile with a hammer stuffed with money, in search of insurgents on the soil of a "friendly country."

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

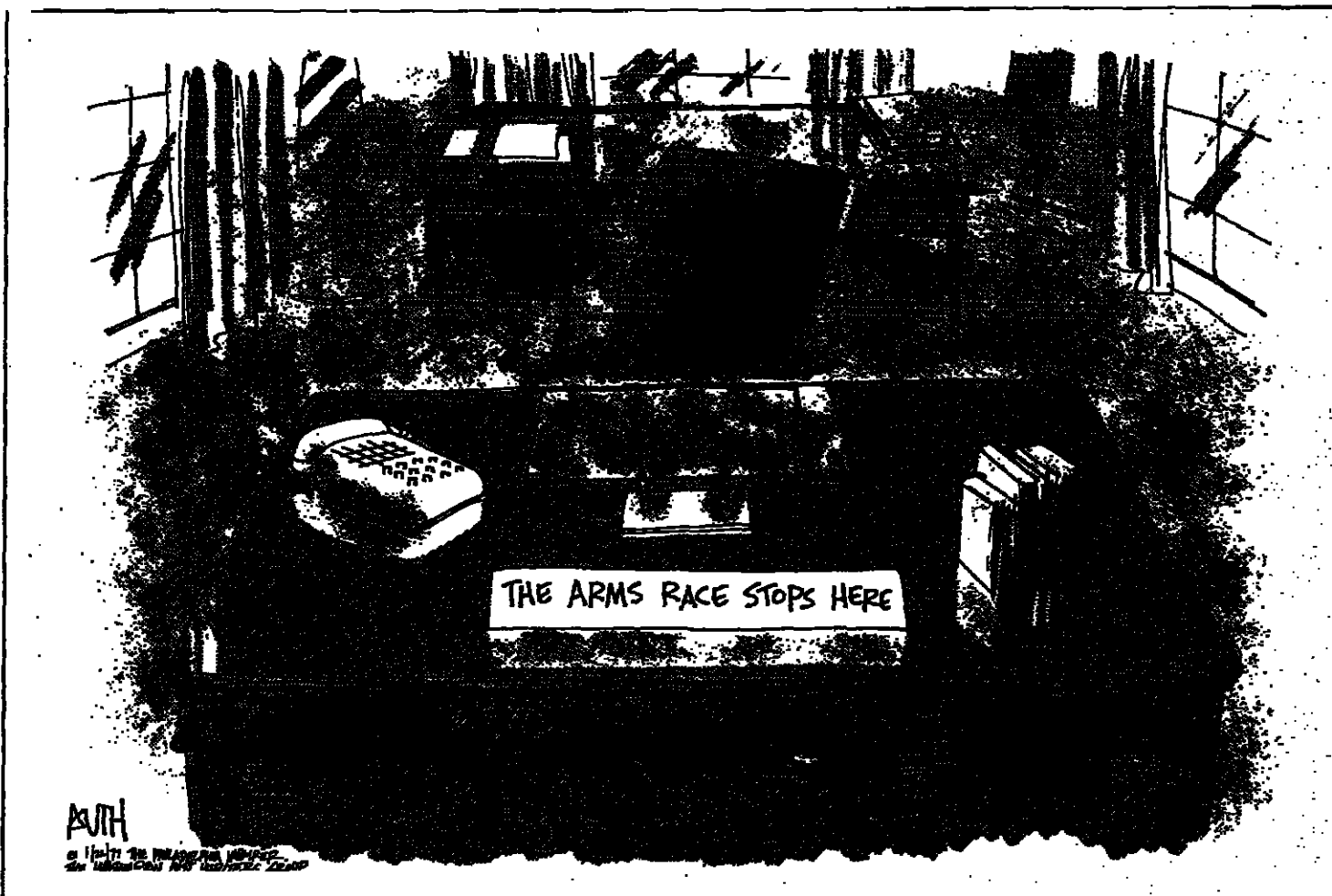
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1902
PARIS—From all parts of France come reports of heavy snowfalls causing interruption or delay in the railway traffic. Numerous cases of death from congestion have also occurred. The Nice carnival has been postponed owing to the inclement weather. The mountains are covered with snow and the racing meet at Pau had to be canceled. And Paris, itself, was covered under a blanket of snow.

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1927
RIO DE JANEIRO—The question of moving the federal capital of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to a plateau some 400 miles northwest of the city, and set aside by the Constitution as the site of the capital, and indicated on Brazilian maps as the "future federal district" is again being actively discussed by politicians and the press. The future federal district is in the central State of Goyaz.



Brezhnev and Carter Want a Quick Arms Deal

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—President Carter has shown himself to be so anxious for an arms deal with Moscow that he is already being criticized for weakening his bargaining position. The criticism comes not only from the hawks, but even from some of those who approve of Carter's objectives, while deploring what they regard as his tendency to rush ahead. They believe that Carter is acting in this way because he is ignorant of the complex issues involved in arms control negotiations, and they urge him to make haste more slowly. But they may be wrong.

White House aides contend that Carter has made a detailed study of the SALT issues, and that he knows what he is doing. This is what one would expect to hear from White House aides, but they refuse to go into details about Carter's diplomatic strategy, and it is therefore impossible to judge the reality behind their assurances. It is possible, however, to relate the President's actions and words to Moscow's, and to conclude from the interplay between them that Carter does indeed know what he is doing.

The outstanding fact about Brezhnev's attitude to SALT is that he wants an agreement, that he wants it badly and as quickly as possible. Moscow has sent out any number of signals to that effect. Perhaps Brezhnev, now over 70, does not know how long he may be able to stay in power, and is therefore anxious to crown his career with a SALT treaty without undue delay. He was certainly anxious to have a treaty before the party congress early last year, when his failing health seemed to give him added reason for urgency. The Pentagon's objections in Washington, as well as the objections of the Soviet military in Moscow, made rapid progress impossible at that time.

Recovered

But Brezhnev recovered both his health and his political strength just in time for the party congress. Since then he has gone out of his way to assert his dominance over the military, who appear to have been unable to mount an effective counter-challenge. He believes, to judge from the Soviet press and from his speeches, that a quick SALT agreement is necessary because the longer it is delayed the more difficult it is going to be to reach one. Indeed, there is reason to believe that Brezhnev would like to have a SALT agreement long before the September deadline imposed by the expiration of earlier agreements. Pravda now says that a SALT agreement could be completed "in the very near future," and it says this without insisting, as it used to in the past, that it depends entirely on the United States.

Carter has already indicated to Moscow the terms on which a quick agreement could be negotiated, and it may be that this is what Pravda had in mind when it spoke of the possibility of rapid progress. What Carter said was that the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber—the two major obstacles—should not be allowed to stand in the way of a SALT agreement. His remark was taken to mean that he would like to put these two issues aside for the time being, and to sign an agreement without trying to resolve the problem they pose. But this had already been proposed to Moscow by President Ford, who thought he might in this way have a SALT agreement in time for the election, and the Kremlin refused to play. Carter's critics therefore say that his proposal is unrealistic. But conditions have changed since Moscow rejected Ford's offer, and the Kremlin might well be prepared to consider some new formula based on it.

New Game

For Brezhnev to make that concession to Ford before the election would have been to throw away the Kremlin's bargaining counters. He might have gained Ford's goodwill—but this

would have been worth little to him if Ford lost the election, which seemed likely at the time with Carter's huge lead in the polls. It was better to hold off until after the election, and to make the concession, if it had to be made, to whomever was the new President. The fact that Carter might stay in the White House for eight years, whereas Ford would have been limited to a four-year term, might also incline the Kremlin to be more willing to make an early concession to the new President. He would have more time and more opportunity to repay it—and a greater incentive to work with Moscow for a spectacular SALT

agreement, just in time for the next election.

The Soviet press makes it clear that it views the present situation in Washington as one of sharp conflict between hawks and doves, with the hardliners putting great pressure on Mr. Carter. The President has shown that he can resist the pressure, up to a point, by refusing to appoint to important national security posts well-known hawks whose names have been proposed to him by the hardliners. His appointment of Harold Brown to the Pentagon and of Cyrus Vance to the State Department has been welcomed by Moscow as a good sign.

But there are limits to the resistance which a new President can put up against the military-industrial complex, whose great power Moscow itself has repeatedly emphasized. If Brezhnev wants a quick arms deal, as he certainly does, he will have to make it politically possible for Carter to concede one. And Carter's recent indications that he too wants a quick deal may be designed to make it easier for Brezhnev to be more forthcoming in the SALT talks. With the two principals in both Moscow and Washington pressing for an early treaty, an agreement could be concluded well before the September deadline.

The Open Door to the Oval Office

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Hamilton Jordan occupies the southwest corner office of the White House executive suite—Sen. Alexander Haig's command post in the Nixon days. It used to look a little like the English library in "Upstairs-Downstairs"; now it has all the tidiness of an unmade bed. The contrast is worth noting.

There has always been something about the White House that makes you want to whisper and tip-toe, but it has sort of a busy informality now. Jordan's workroom is a comfortable creative mess: wood fire in the fireplace, black briefing books scattered on the floor before the fire, unpacked cardboard boxes on the side.

Jordan works in a corner of this room, pounding away at a Carter-knows-what on an electric typewriter. He has a tiny secretary with a broken leg in a cast. When she rings him on the phone he picks it up and says, "Yes, yes, yes." He is a redheaded, handsome man, with a set of teeth like a piano keyboard, dressed in a pair of dark blue slacks, loafers, and a tieless open blue shirt.

So what? So we have a new deck of cards playing the old game. Jordan's answers to questions are as casual as his dress. His secretary looks as if she were dreaming of Georgia and would never willingly go north again. He looks like a man who has come to stay.

Lot of Goals

The transition hasn't been as bad as he thought, he says. Not all that different from the days "when Jimmy was governor." He doesn't define his job—says he's not quite sure yet what it is, but there is a lot of work to do, and they have a lot of goals.

Such as? Well, he says, you'd have to get on a long flight with "Jimmy" from New York to California to hear him out on that. Jordan, Jack Watson and the other young White House aides are obviously having a little trouble about how to address the new skipper. "Mr. President" seems too formal. "The governor" is out of date and a little confusing. And "Jimmy" sounds disrespectful if not downright cheeky. Maybe we'll have to compromise and call him "President Jimmy," Jordan says, without much enthusiasm.

Jordan notes some differences in Carter. He is more willing to delegate authority now than when he was governor. He used to try to do too many things himself, Jordan says, and get bogged down in detail. Now he will rely more on his Cabinet and permit a "house of competition" among his White House staff, but "no spin-over" if they start undermining one another.

Was there a danger in all this talk of "new principles"? If the new President insisted on "openness," on never flinching with the truth, on the ideal of a "higher morality," would he not encourage undue expectations and be in deep trouble if he violated these higher standards?

Jordan replied that maybe the President was inviting people to expect too much, although he noted that Carter was careful to amend his promises and call for sacrifice. But "he'd never let 'em down" on two things, Jordan said: "On integrity and competence."

Maybe there was no political advantage in working to see that a "backward child" was 10 or 15 percent better off four years from now, for the parents might not notice or even vote, but Carter cared about these things and would try to deliver on his promises.

They would make a lot of mistakes, Jordan said—already had in their relations with Tip O'Neill, the new House speaker, and the new Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia—but no president in recent years would be quicker to consult and correct mistakes at the Capitol than Carter.

It will take a while for those White House staff members to work out their relations with one another, with the Cabinet, the Congress and the press. Jack Watson, for example, has the dual job of being secretary to the Cabinet, a private and highly confidential assignment, and representing the President.

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Off to Pittsburgh

Carter doesn't just talk about the cold weather, but is off to Pittsburgh in a helicopter to talk to the people about their problems. He doesn't philosophize about giving Vice-President Mondale work to do, but ships him off around the world. The Georgians in the White House are young, available, self-confident, self-critical, eloquent, and even witty.

In short, there may be an energy shortage in the country, but not around the White House. Jack Watson conceded here the other day that he was a little confused about his calendar, because "there are no weekends," nothing to gauge one day against the other in a seven-day week.

Yet the paradox here is that there is so much activity with such a sense of having time to spare. Before Friday Mondale went to London, the President invited the British ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, to the White House for a talk. Sir Peter had another date at the time, so the President invited him to come around later at his own convenience. The air of relaxed friendliness is not only a symbol but a fact.

Nothing like this has been seen in Washington since the early days of the New Deal, when any idea out in the town seemed to get to the president within a few hours. Same thing now. Carter has his team in a full-court press, and you can expect plenty of turnovers, but at least the capital is alive and jumping, even in the cold.

You don't even have to cross the River Jordan to get into the promised land of the Oval Office. For the time being, but probably not for long, all doors are open.

Simone Weil

And Temper Of Our Time

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Simone Weil died in 1943, a burst-on-one at age 34, but her soul lives on in many echoes. Today she is better known than when she lived, and the quickening interest in her among intellectuals says something about the temper of our time.

She is the subject of a thick (877-page) new biography by her friend Simone Petrement. It has been said that a well-written life is as rare as a well-lived one. This is unquestionably a poorly written biography that does not deserve reviews of the prominence and warmth it has received. And Simone Weil was not a well-lived life.

Her life ended in an English nursing home. The doctor called it a suicide—voluntary, they say. She wouldn't, and she couldn't, eat. She was showing solidarity with people suffering privation in occupied Europe. But it was just her final folly, the last episode of a body overruled by an overruled mind.

Born in Paris to secular Jewish parents, she was precocious and sickly. Even as an adult, as teacher and writer, she was childlike. She saw the world as a painting in snow and ink, a moral drama by highlighting the "underpinned" against the powerful.

She wept about famine in China, but frequently was inebriatedly rude to persons near hand. She placed herself in the class of intellectuals who were their disregard of public opinion to be universally known.

Through most of her life she seemed to be a fanatic in search of a cause. She sought it first in socialism, then in Catholicism, and finally in the mystical. She compressed into short span most of the disillusionments of the century.

Having concluded that there is no such thing as a "good" she decided that socialism—which she thought was everyone's employer—was the most dangerous social arrangement. But she soon lost hope for anything better. Her fierce despondency with politics epitomized a mood—a generalized hostility to the responsibilities of power—that is a constant temptation to intellectuals.

Well, was manually clumsy, at week, except to her will, was so strong for her own good. So she put herself through experiences—factory and agricultural work—which she thought would "purify" her. In fact, as became a habit, and a way to those around her.

While working with peasants who tolerated her, she would suddenly accuse them of treachery because they ate too much while the Indo-Chinese went hungry.

She was, in short, a parody of the self-absorbed intellectual. The baffling questions are: How could someone so learned and so determined to be virtuous behave with such futility? Was it her life as well as her thought so attractive to many intellectuals?

Her life of elaborately not say "objectively," collected self-denial reflected a theme of her later writings, a peculiar kind of the morally responsible life is the idea that the goodness of an act consists solely in the goodness of the motive, not of its consequences.

This is a disastrous approach to social affairs, where politics has complex consequences, and consequences are more important than motives. Her obsession with her own motives allowed her to offer pessimism as a response to life.

The politics of the United States and other nations have been shaped by the idea of a peculiarly popular among intellectuals, that well-motivated policies of social engineering are justified by their motives. That is why the widening gap between intentions and results is less disturbing to many intellectuals than you would reasonably expect.

At the end, Simone Weil was a true model of self-absorbed righteousness. And at the end, her thought was a recipe for irresponsibility.

Correction

In the column by G.L. Souter yesterday, the Herald Tribune made an error in transcription. A sentence should have read: "The entire transaction amounted to \$415 million (and not \$150 million, as was published) while giving Libya two seats on the company's 15-man board."

Fukuda Urges Action to Head Off Trade War

OSAKA, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda today urged the United States and Japan to cooperate to prevent a trade war and international political turmoil.

In a press conference for a group of visiting British correspondents, Mr. Fukuda warned that if the world's present economic confusion continued, it could cause a slump in international trade on the lines of the 1930s.

"It is a very horrifying picture," he said, "but it is not only economic consequences, but also very grave political consequences," he said, "are going on to outline the economic origins of World War II."

Mr. Fukuda compared the booming international economic summit conference, expected to be held in London later this year, to a similar but ultimately unsuccessful meeting in London in 1933.

War Ruled Out

"I cannot conceive of any possibility of another major war, the third world war," the 72-year-old Prime Minister said.

However, economically speaking, I see some element of confusion, and the confusion comes from a very basic simple reason: that is the realization by people that resources are no longer abundant but limited."

In a changing international climate and increasing national concern about resources, it is important that the industrialized countries should strengthen their cooperation and discuss how

OECD, Oslo Disagree on Growth Rates

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—Despite anticipated improvements in Norway's current account balance of payments, inflation and employment in 1977, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says it is not optimistic as the Norwegian authorities as regards prices and output.

In its annual report on the Norwegian economy, the OECD secretariat states that an official estimate of growth in gross domestic product of 8 per cent this year is too high, and that growth rate of 7.25 per cent is more likely.

Excluding oil and shipping, GDP should rise by only 4.5 per cent this year, the OECD predicts, compared with a Norwegian government estimate of 4.5 per cent.

The unexpectedly marked slowdown in economic activity in most OECD member countries, and some deflationary measures taken by a number of important trading partners, suggest a smaller increase in traditional exports, it maintains.

Based on official Norwegian sources, the country's trade deficit should decline to 17.3 billion kroner (\$3.7 billion) from an estimated 22.8 billion in 1976, essentially as a result of a sharp increase in oil and gas exports and some recovery in the shipping sector, the OECD continues.

Norway's current-account deficit would thus decline to 18 billion kroner from 20.7 billion last year, with the oil sector showing surplus of 3.8 billion, compared with a deficit of 3.6 billion in 1976.

"Given the favorable medium-term outlook of the balance of payments, Norway probably will encounter any problems in financing a current deficit of the projected size," the report says.

"Given the fall in unemployment in 1976 and its present very low level by international standards, it would seem appropriate to attach high priority to a further reduction in the still-high rate of inflation," the secretariat suggests.

An increase of 8.5 per cent in the consumer price index is expected this year by the Norwegian authorities, compared with 9.2 per cent in 1976. But although Norway's price performance this year "should not give rise to complacency," cost and price development have been caught into line with trends in other industrialized countries, the OECD said.

Cash Reserves Soar in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Britain's official reserves rose by a record \$3.067 billion last month as a foreign money flooded into London, the Treasury announced today.

A major contribution to this improvement was the first drawing of \$1.16 billion on Britain's new \$3.9-billion credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Foreign investors have been depositing huge amounts in British government securities, buying pounds in exchange for their currencies to do so.

The Convertible Bonds Way to Make a Fortune

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Seth Gluckman, a 62-year-old speculator who says he made \$8 million in American Telephone & Telegraph convertible bonds in 1959, is back in Wall Street engaging in his favorite speculation—convertibles.

A 1934 Harvard graduate, Mr. Gluckman left the street after his AT&T success to return to classes at the school of general studies at Columbia University and completed the pre-medical course while in his late 40s. Given tentative admission to the medical school, he decided against further study for "family" and other reasons.

Back to Wall Street, then, where he now buys and sells convertible bonds for himself and customers through his firm on Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Gluckman says that carefully selected convertible bonds now offer an ideal speculation. "There is relatively little downside risk and substantial upside potential. And in periods when interest rates are relatively stable—as he believes them to be now—convertible bonds fill the bill.

Just how enormous the upside can be is illustrated by Houston Oil & Minerals' 6 1/4-per-cent convertible bonds offered at par a year and a half ago. Speculators generally were "remarkably obtuse" con-

cerning this issue, Mr. Gluckman said, and the price of the convertibles dropped to 92 1/2 compared with \$100 now.

Mr. Gluckman had gauged the downside risk on these bonds to be 85. Actually they did not go below 90. "We bought over \$1 million worth for ourselves and our customers and got out last year at about 500," he said. "Obviously, the stock zoomed."

Houston Oil & Minerals shares enjoyed one of the most spectacular gains of any stock in recent years, rising from 75 cents a share in 1972, adjusted for splits, to about 80 last month.

For most speculators, the Houston Oil & Minerals convertible bond is the one that got away. But Mr. Gluckman is buying a few convertible bonds today that he thinks are suitable for the little guy.

One favorite is the Ford Credit convertible 4 1/2 of 1986 now selling at about 80. The current yield, then, is 5 1/2 per cent with a 4.35-per-cent interest rate. The bond is convertible into Ford common shares at about 78. When you buy the convertible bonds, in effect you get an option on Ford common shares at eighty-hundredths of 78, or about 82.

Ford common closed at 59 7/8 yesterday. The company "probably" earned \$2.30 a share in 1976 and will earn, Mr. Gluckman estimated, from \$12 to \$15 a share this year. "We feel Ford common

shares will sell above 100 within two years," Mr. Gluckman said. "If we are right, the bonds could go to 125. If we are wrong, we see the price of the convertible bond holding at about 72. That's because we think that the Carter administration would fight any developing recession with lower interest rates. Thus, we measure the downside risk at 8 points and the upside potential at more than 40 points."

Underlying Mr. Gluckman's optimism for convertible bonds is a feeling that stocks represent outstanding value. "I foresee a Dow Jones industrial average of at least 1,250 within a year and a half," he said. "The point is that the public has been fleeing the market irrationally because it was hurt so bad by its greed in the late 1960s. Within a few months that fear cycle will run its course, and stocks will recover."

Mr. Gluckman cited four disadvantages of convertible bonds. First, the interest rate is generally 2 percentage points below those of nonconvertible bonds. Second, the securities are subordinated to other debt—not a significant matter in prime companies but important in marginal companies. Third, there are a limited number of companies with convertibles. Finally, in some cases one has to wait several years before the upside potential manifests itself.

Ship Owner Said to Take a 'Gigantic Risk'

Experts See Problems in A-Power Supertanker Order

By Gerd Holborn

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—Tentative orders by Globtik Tankers Ltd. for three U.S.-built nuclear-powered super oil tankers got a mixed reaction in London shipping circles today.

Shipping brokers and marine insurers generally noted that specific details remain incomplete so far and that it may take several weeks to see how negotiations develop.

But they agreed that nuclear safety problems, port accessibility for the record size 600,000 deadweight ton vessels and their possible effect on the world tanker supply and demand situation will be key factors.

One broker, who wishes to remain anonymous, said that Globtik chairman Ravi Tikoo is taking "a gigantic gamble" which might conceivably work, but "it looks a pretty hairy exercise," he added.

Lower Running Cost

In terms of cheaper running costs, which Mr. Tikoo claims would be up to 20-per-cent lower with nuclear power, plus 25-per-cent faster travelling, the broker conceded "he's got something."

Mr. Tikoo announced yesterday that he had signed a letter of intent with Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., of the United States, a unit of Tenneco Inc., for the tankers, planned to be delivered in 1985, 1986 and 1987. Their basic cost, at current prices, is \$325 million each, and they will be registered in the United States and have U.S. crews, the announcement said.

The ships would haul Midwest oil to U.S. or Caribbean transshipment terminals, but any mention of Mr. Tikoo having obtained confirmed or promised long-term time charters for them was lacking.

A spokesman for the prospective builders said several problems had to be solved before a definite construction agreement could be signed, perhaps by the end of this year.

Jump in Size

The shipping broker said that the tankers are very costly both because of their size (a jump of about 100,000 tons from the

biggest so far) and the limited amount of the orders, so far as is known at present.

It is difficult to assess costs of the planned vessels because, as a potentially new generation of tankers, they will be built at "tomorrow's costs," he suggested.

A problem facing the proposed nuclear oil vessels is that supply and demand of Very Large Crude

Carriers is unlikely to be in balance by 1985 or later, because of the continuing tanker surplus, he said. Of the ships' total 1.8-million tonnage, he said, "I can't see there will be a need for that much increased capacity in the oil market."

A broker at E.A. Gibson (Shipping) Ltd. said that he and his colleagues had not yet

studied implications of the Globtik deal. It was hard to comment, since it was not known whether Mr. Tikoo had got charters for the ships lined up yet. If he had, he may have "a good deal," the Gibson broker added.

Mullion & Co., another shipping broker, commented on the massive cost of the Globtik project. It noted that in previous big-ship transactions Mr. Tikoo had been assured of 20-year time charters. But if the present planned and much more costly tankers are to be viable, "God knows what chartering rates he'll have to get," a Mullion representative said.

Safety Problem

Not least of Mr. Tikoo's future problems will be the nuclear safety of the new tankers, it was pointed out. Most world ports have already banned nuclear-powered ships, either on doubts about safety itself or as a result of pressure from environmentalists.

A spokesman for Lloyd's underwriters said that the London insurance market should be quite prepared to take a share of the insurance risk for tankers of this great size, but cover against nuclear pollution or mishaps was more of a problem.

The nuclear insurance pool in the London market might be willing to be involved, or marine insurers may take on the pollution contingencies only, the spokesman said.

Alternatively, the shipowners' own protection and indemnity clubs (mutual insurance groups) might also set up cover for nuclear-pollution risks, he added.

AMC Gets New Credit Pact, Is Said to Plan Fresh Models

SOUTHFIELD, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The management of American Motors Corp. (AMC), battered by a lot of bad news recently, is hoping to stave off shareholders' criticism at its annual meeting today by offering some answers before the questions can be asked.

AMC announced yesterday that previously delayed arrangements for new short-term bank-credit agreements had at last been worked out in principle. It also announced that it had completed a plan to sell a part-making operation. Both moves are designed to strengthen its financial position.

The company is also thought to be planning to announce at least two different new models, to be introduced in the next two years.

These announcements are not coming a moment too soon, according to the people who sell American Motors' cars. For one thing, the company's widely publicized financing problems have kept many potential buyers away from the showrooms, some AMC dealers say. The problems followed the company's net loss of \$48.8 million in the fiscal year ended last Sept. 30.

Even worse, many of the people who do come into the showrooms do not like what they see, these dealers say. AMC's current models are not clicking with buyers, partly because two of the models have not been changed in about seven years.

Negotiation on an extension of AMC's \$72.5-million of short-term borrowings had originally been scheduled for completion at the end of December and was then delayed until Jan. 31. AMC disclosed late yesterday it had reached an agreement for the extension of its three separate credit plans to Jan. 31, 1978, subject to completion of documentation satisfactory to the banks and AMC.

The agreement in principle is also subject to the continuance of a separate \$50-million term loan agreement by a group of lenders led by European-American Banking Corp. AMC said that concern has approved the agreement and is recommending approval to its participating banks.

Separately, AMC announced it had completed a previously proposed agreement to sell its South Charleston, West Virginia, parts plant to Volkswagen's U.S. manufacturing unit. An AMC official said that although VW will not take over the plant until the end of this year, VW was made a "substantial" payment that will help AMC pay off \$20.5 million

in notes that came due at the end of this month.

The long-range remedy to AMC's financial troubles, however, is an improvement from its recent slow car sales. Passenger cars account for about half of AMC's \$2.32 billion in annual revenue. Those operations had a loss of \$106 million last fiscal year, wiping out profits from other operations.

AMC car sales last year tumbled 23 per cent to 247,640 units from 322,272 in 1975. Recently, sales have remained low despite a variety of price cuts and rebates that have been expensive to the company.

AMC's lag has come at a time when overall new-car sales are rising—sales of domestic-made autos increased 22 per cent in 1976 and are continuing to go up in 1977.

AMC officials and dealers say part of the problem is that AMC specializes in small cars, and the U.S. consumer has decided he wants big cars. "The consumer's think-big attitude has been a headache for the whole auto industry, but it has been devastating for AMC because it does not have any large car to offer.

Strikes in U.K. Drop To Lowest in 10 Years

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The number of strikes in Britain in 1976 was the lowest for 10 years, the government announced today.

The number of working days lost through industrial disputes during last year was almost halved compared with 1975, the figures showed. Only twice in the last 25 years have there been fewer stoppages than the 1,990 recorded last year.

Days lost, at 3,286,000, were the lowest since 1967 and 45-per-cent less than in 1975.

Fairchild Listed in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. of the United States common shares will be traded on the London Stock Exchange from Feb. 3.

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO. LTD.

(CDRs)

Referring to the advertisement of 23 September 1976 the undersigned announces that the 2% stock dividend will be payable on div. No. 11 of the CDRs The Nomura Sec. Co. Ltd. Further the undersigned announces that the original shares from 8% free distribution also have been received.

As from February 10th, 1977, one new CDR The Nomura Sec. Co. Ltd. can be obtained at a price of 125.00 guilder. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 27th January, 1977.

Big Board Prices Fall As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (IBT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange backed off gradually today amid continued concern about the economic implications of the cold weather.

Caution ahead of President Carter's televised address in the evening also was said to be part of the reason for the market's sluggishness.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.27 points to 952.79. It was off 2.66 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining and declining issues were balanced, while volume totaled 26.7 million shares, up from 23.7 million yesterday.

Talk in Washington about the possibility of higher short-term interest rates also acted as a drag on the market, analysts said.

Late in the afternoon, Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said short-term interest rates may rise slightly during the year. He made his remarks before a congressional committee which was conducting hearings on the economy.

E.F. Hutton & Co.'s Newton Zinder said there does not appear to be any real incentive to purchase securities aggressively at this time. "It just seems the market is trying to stabilize after its January slump," the analyst said.

U.S. Industries fell 1 1/4 to 7. Yesterday it reported higher profits for the fourth quarter, but on lower revenues.

IBM dropped 3 to 273 1/2, while Xerox surrendered 1 3/8 to 52. Hewlett-Packard 2 3/8 to 53. Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 53 1/8. Bank of America 1 1/4 to 53 1/4.

But Milgo Electronics rose 3/4 to 80 1/2. It advised shareholders yesterday to accept the increased offer of British Racal Electronics for Milgo shares. The new Racal offer is \$30 a share, up from \$26 earlier. Applied Digital Data also is seeking Milgo.

Studebaker-Worthington rose 1 1/2 to 49 3/8. It raised the

IRI's Debt Is Set At \$16.2 Billion

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The debts of Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), the state holding company that is Italy's largest concern, totaled 14,300 billion lire (\$16.2 billion) at the end of 1976, IRI president Giuseppe Petrilli told a Senate budget commission today.

This was roughly equal to group sales last year, and almost half of the country's total municipal and provincial debts.

Mr. Petrilli said that IRI had urgent need for 670 billion lire in state funds to cover operating losses accumulated at several key subsidiaries, including Alfa Romeo, Alfa Sud, Finmeccanica, Fincantieri, Alitalia and Terni steel works.

Company Reports

dividend and reported higher profits for the fourth quarter.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway gained 1 3/8 to 42 7/8. It and Burlington Northern said late yesterday that a joint study was under way to look into the feasibility of combining the two firms. Burlington Northern's stock eased 3/8 to 42 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mostly higher with the Amex index up 0.45 at 112.22.

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 1,040.0
Profits 20.5
Per Share 0.74

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 4,130.0
Profits 122.0
Per Share 4.54

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 744.4
Profits 21.6
Per Share 1.08

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 3,140.0
Profits 100.9
Per Share 5.10

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 938.0
Profits 19.0
Per Share 0.43

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 3,700.0
Profits 77.0
Per Share 1.76

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 644.40
Profits 15.10
Per Share 0.79

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 2,840.0
Profits 85.70
Per Share 4.53

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 835.10
Profits 15.70
Per Share 0.65

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 1,290.0
Profits 58.80
Per Share 2.44

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 365.10
Profits 15.50
Per Share 0.50

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 1,972.80
Profits 72.20
Per Share 2.01

Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 5,170.0
Profits 167.4
Per Share 5.05



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THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO. LTD.

(CDRs)

Referring to the advertisement of 23 September 1976 the undersigned announces that the 2% stock dividend will be payable on div. No. 11 of the CDRs The Nomura Sec. Co. Ltd. Further the undersigned announces that the original shares from 8% free distribution also have been received.

As from February 10th, 1977, one new CDR The Nomura Sec. Co. Ltd. can be obtained at a price of 125.00 guilder. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 27th January, 1977.

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| | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Cash | | U.S. Commodity Prices | | Feb. 4—Cash | |
| Prices in primary markets as reported today in New York | | | | | |
| COMMODITY AND UNIT | | Feb. | | Feb. | |
| FOODS | | COPPER (35,000 lbs.) | | CORN (5,000 bu.) | |
| Sugar, No. 11 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.70 65.20 65.70 64.80 | Mar. | 2.52 2.52 2.51 2.51 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 12 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 13 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 14 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 15 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 16 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 17 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 18 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 19 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 20 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 21 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 22 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 23 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 24 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 25 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 26 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 27 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 28 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 29 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 30 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 31 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 32 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 33 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 34 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 35 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 36 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 37 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 38 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 39 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 40 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 41 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 42 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 43 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 44 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 45 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 46 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 47 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 48 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 49 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 50 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 51 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 52 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 53 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 54 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 55 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 56 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 57 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 58 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 59 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 60 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 61 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 62 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 63 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 64 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 65 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 66 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 67 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 68 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 69 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 70 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 71 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 72 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 73 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 74 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 75 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 76 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 77 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 78 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 79 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 80 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 81 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 82 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 83 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 84 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 85 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 86 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 87 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 88 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 89 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 90 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 91 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 92 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 93 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 94 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 95 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 96 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 97 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 98 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 99 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 100 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 101 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 102 | 1.02 1/2 | Oct. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Oct. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 103 | 1.02 1/2 | Nov. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Nov. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 104 | 1.02 1/2 | Dec. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Dec. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 105 | 1.02 1/2 | Jan. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jan. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 106 | 1.02 1/2 | Feb. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Feb. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 107 | 1.02 1/2 | Mar. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Mar. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 108 | 1.02 1/2 | Apr. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Apr. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 109 | 1.02 1/2 | May | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | May | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 110 | 1.02 1/2 | Jun. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jun. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 111 | 1.02 1/2 | Jul. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Jul. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 112 | 1.02 1/2 | Aug. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Aug. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
| Sugar, No. 113 | 1.02 1/2 | Sep. | 65.20 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 | Sep. | 2.51 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 1/2 |
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- 1976-'77 - Stocks and Bonds

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Takes Giant Slalom

Morero Adds to Lead In Skiing's World Cup

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Lise-Marie Morero, skiing aggressively a day after she fell in a race, won a women's giant slalom today to pile up a comfortable lead in the World Cup standings.

"This was my most important win this season," said the 20-year-old Swiss skier who now has a 47-point margin in the standings. "It gave me a solid lead in the World Cup and will boost my confidence in the final races."

Morero, called "Boubou" by her teammates, flashed through the 48 gates with surprising ease to win in 1 minute 12.04 seconds, ahead of Monika Kaserer of Austria, 1:12.13, and Fabienne Serrat of France, 1:12.51.

Morero now has bagged six victories in 13 World Cup races this season—three each in slalom and giant slalom—to underline her reputation as the world's best slalom racer.

"It would be the climax of my career if I could win the World Cup," Morero said. "But it is not done yet."

Morero, the daughter of a Swiss judge, has 233 points, ahead of her archrival Anemarie Proell-Moser of Austria, with 191 points.

Proell, who came in 13th today, refused to admit her defeat in the World Cup.

"I am not beaten yet," said Proell, who aimed at her sixth World Cup title in spite of a year off skis.

"I don't give up as long as I have a theoretical chance to regain the crown."

The World Cup circuit now moves to Japan where the next races will be held on Feb. 28-29 in Furano.

"I know that the slopes in Furano are flatter than those here in Europe," Proell said. "I think I have a solid chance to collect World Cup points there even in slalom which is not my favorite event."

Proell, the downhill specialist, has won three downhill titles this season but has only two more downhill races on this season's calendar. There are three giant slaloms and two slaloms left.

"I know that it will be easier for Morero to win the World Cup but I know from experience that it is very hard to make predictions in Alpine skiing—anything can happen," Proell said.

The best American in the giant slalom was Vicky Fleckenstein who took seventh place in 1:13.70.

"Vicky is currently our most stable skier," said U.S. Alpine ski team director Hank Dauber. "I have great confidence in her skill for the remaining races this season."

After the women's events in Japan, the World Cup circuit moves to Sun Valley, Idaho, and Heavenly Valley, Calif., next month before winding up the program on March 26-27 in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Lise-Marie Morero, Switzerland, 1:12.04; 2. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:12.13; 3. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:12.51; 4. Lea Scholten, Austria, 1:13.37; 5. Hansi Koller, Austria, 1:13.54; 6. Regina Bachel, Austria, 1:13.54; 7. Vicky Fleckenstein, U.S., 1:13.70; 8. Ferrine Peina, France, 1:13.82; 9. Heidi Mader, Austria, 1:14.34; 10. Patricia Monnot, France, 1:14.51.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Lise-Marie Morero, Switzerland, 233 points; 2. Anemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 191; 3. Brigitte Totschke-Babatz, Austria, 148; 4. Hanny Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 139; 5. Marie-Thérèse Nadis, Switzerland, 121; 6. Patricia Monnot, France, 97; 7. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 81; 8. Fabienne Serrat, France, 78; 9. Bernadette Zurbuchen, Switzerland, 75.

Dane to Fight Scano

ROME, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Danish boxer Joergen Hansen has been designated the official challenger for the European welterweight title currently held by Marco Scano of Italy, the European Boxing Union announced.

NBA Lakers Take the Leap Into Top Spot

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Lakers jumped into first place in the Pacific Division of the National Basketball Association last night with a victory over the Milwaukee Bucks, 136-115.

It was Los Angeles' 20th straight triumph at home. Los Angeles, percentage points ahead, is 33-16 on the season while Portland is 34-17.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Kermit Washington turned in brilliant performances for the Lakers. Abdul-Jabbar scored 34 points, grabbed 14 rebounds and blocked four shots while Washington tallied 18 points and pulled down 13 rebounds in 28 minutes of play.

"This was perhaps our finest second half of basketball this season," coach Jerry West said. "It's difficult to get aroused for every game, but I told them I needed a good effort to send us off on our road trip. I was very pleased with the way everyone responded."

Especially Washington. "I think people are starting to expect too much of me," said Washington, who has averaged 9.5 points and 9.3 rebounds in 24 minutes of play a game. "These are the dog days of the season."

Portland, which has lost four of its last five games, was defeated by the Lakers, 115-108, in a game that was a defensive struggle. The Lakers' home victory string is seven straight of the NBA record set by the Minneapolis Lakers during the 1948-50 season.

Knicks 108, Warriors 107. At New York, Earl Monroe, who forced the game into overtime with two free throws, hit a baseline jump shot with 3 seconds left in the extra session to lift the Knicks to a 108-107 victory over Golden State. Rick Barry, who led the Warriors with 24 points, then missed a long jumper with one second to play.

The victory, only the fourth in the last 14 games for the Knicks, boosted them into a second-place tie with the Boston in the Atlantic Division.

Pistons 95, Hawks 92. At Atlanta, Bob Lanier's 18



WAITING FOR CLEAN-UP—Two curlers wait for the target in friendly game on rink at St. Moritz.

Saves of Rockies' Goaltender More Frightening Than Mask

DENVER, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The new horror mask of Rangers' goalie Gilles Gauthier didn't scare the inspired Colorado Rockies, who stretched their unbeaten streak to four with a 5-2 victory over New York last night.

Gratton's new \$300 face guard, the seventh he has bought, looked like something out of a horror movie, with fangs and a painted-on goatee.

But, the story of the game was told at the other end of the ice by the Colorado goal where Michael Plasse made 48 saves, a performance that made Rockies' defenseman Bryan Leffley say, "Plasse is unreal."

Colorado coach Johnny Wilson, all smiles at Plasse's play, said, "I've seen goaltending in my life, but the guy was unbelievable... unbelievable." The guy was a one-man show.

"I'm gonna find the biggest medal I can find and pin it on him."

The Rockies scored three first-period goals, including Dave Hudson's with 15 seconds left in the period. They were followed by a second-period goal by Chuck

At Richmond, Ohio, Steve Shurt scored two goals to raise his league-leading total to 41 and power Montreal to a 7-3 victory over the Barons. Linemate Guy Lafleur scored a goal and assisted on three others, including both of Shurt's.

Braves 3, Blues 3. At St. Louis, Bobby Schumacher scored with 1:31 left to give Boston a 3-2 tie with the Blues. Schumacher scored from a pile-up in front of the net while St. Louis goalie Eddie Johnson was prone on the ice.

NHL Standings

PACIFIC DIVISION

| Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|----------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Philadelphia | 20 | 10 | 12 | 42 | 140 | 124 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 20 | 14 | 7 | 47 | 121 | 127 |
| Atlanta | 22 | 17 | 11 | 55 | 171 | 150 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 16 | 22 | 13 | 45 | 155 | 152 |

SMITH DIVISION

| Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|-----------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| St. Louis | 21 | 25 | 6 | 48 | 142 | 179 |
| Chicago | 18 | 24 | 6 | 42 | 155 | 178 |
| Atlanta | 15 | 28 | 9 | 39 | 151 | 190 |
| Minnesota | 19 | 27 | 11 | 39 | 145 | 191 |
| Vancouver | 15 | 25 | 5 | 35 | 142 | 159 |

WALDES DIVISION

| Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Montreal | 28 | 8 | 8 | 64 | 253 | 121 |
| Pittsburgh | 22 | 20 | 8 | 52 | 199 | 163 |
| Los Angeles | 18 | 23 | 10 | 46 | 154 | 155 |
| Washington | 15 | 28 | 8 | 48 | 141 | 152 |
| Detroit | 14 | 28 | 6 | 34 | 124 | 178 |

ADAMS DIVISION

| Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|-----------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Boston | 20 | 16 | 6 | 46 | 195 | 140 |
| Buffalo | 25 | 18 | 6 | 56 | 177 | 139 |
| Toronto | 24 | 20 | 7 | 55 | 182 | 167 |
| Cleveland | 15 | 28 | 8 | 38 | 153 | 189 |

TUESDAY'S GAMES

N.Y. Islanders 6, Buffalo 3 (Henning 2, Trotter 2, Hart, Poir; B. Martin 2, Spencer).

Montreal 7, Cleveland 3 (Shurt 2, Lafleur, Lemelin, Roberts, Cournoyer, Williams; Poir, Martin, Russell).

Colorado 5, N.Y. Rangers 3 (Fyatt, Desha, Arnason, Endicott, Gardiner; Maloney, Harker).

Boston 3, St. Louis 3 (Maddison, Schmalzer, MacKinnon; Dinger, MacKinnon, Larocci).

Polish Runners Are Too Fast For Australians

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Polish Olympic medalists Bronislaw Malinowski and Irena Szewinska were the stars of the first day of the Melbourne Track and Field Games at Olympic Park today.

Malinowski, 25, clipped 2.4 seconds off the Australian 3,000-meter steeplechase record with a time of 1 minute 24.6 seconds.

Pushed for 2,000 meters by veteran Australian steeplechaser Bob Hendy, 32, the Polish Olympic silver medalist proved too strong in the closing stages and won by 120 meters. Hendy was second.

Before a small but enthusiastic crowd, Szewinska showed some of the form that carried her to a world record and an Olympic gold medal at Montreal. She was too strong for the Australians in the 400 meters.

Szewinska drew away from Australian Chris Dale in the final straight and won in 52.8 seconds.

"It was too cold for fast times," the Polish champion said.

Killarin Talks Economics

IOC, Inflation to Share In Olympic TV Money

By Geoffrey Miller

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Moscow's \$80-million deal with the National Broadcasting Company for televising the 1980 Olympics to the United States will mean a 30-per-cent bigger share for the Olympic movement compared with last year's Games in Montreal.

"But you must take inflation into account," said Lord Killarin, president of the International Olympic Committee.

"Four years will have passed between 1976 and 1980, so perhaps 30 per cent is not such a big increase."

NBC reportedly agreed to pay the Russians \$35 million for the actual American rights, plus \$45 million for technical equipment. The \$35 million will be split, with the IOC taking a little more than one-third.

The 26 international federations which run the Olympic sports and the national Olympic associations around the world all will benefit.

In Montreal, the American Broadcasting Company paid \$25 million for the overall United States rights.

Next will come the haggling over the European rights. The European Broadcasting Union paid Montreal only \$10 million last year, and many people in the Olympic movement thought it was a cheap price. They expect the Russians to demand far more from EBU when negotiations open soon.

Killarin said he was happy the Moscow-NBC agreement had been signed so early in the planning for the 1980 Games, but he was still waiting to hear all the details from IOC director Monique Berlioux, who flew to Moscow from the IOC's headquarters at Lausanne yesterday for the signing.

The deal is still subject to IOC approval.

Killarin said the distribution of television revenue would follow the same pattern as at Montreal.

"That means the IOC will take the first \$1 million, two-thirds of the second million and one-third from the third million after that, and the Moscow Organizing Committee will get the rest."

The IOC netted about \$13 million from Montreal. One-third of it went on administration costs, one-third was handed to the federations and one-third went to the IOC's Olympic solidarity program for helping national Olympic committees around the world.

"Our solidarity commission invests some of the money and uses the interest to pay for its work," Killarin said, "so that it will always have funds in reserve. Some national Olympic

associations have said they would prefer to receive direct financial grants, but the solidarity program is still growing and has still to reach its peak.

"It looks as if we shall have more to spend. But we will wait to hear from the solidarity commission on what they plan to do."

The solidarity program pays for such things as coaching courses in developing countries and scholarships in sports administration.

Yastrzemski Is Not Expecting Playing Problem With Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Carl Yastrzemski, with the Boston Red Sox for 17 years, says he doesn't expect any problems on where he plays in the coming baseball season.

Yastrzemski, awarded the first annual Thomas A. Yawkey Memorial Award as the Red Sox's Most Valuable Player in 1976, shrugged off suggestions that there might be conflict on the team this year because of the reacquisition of first baseman George Scott in a winter deal with the Milwaukee Brewers.

"I don't think there will be any problems resulting from Carl Yastrzemski, George Scott and Jim Rice," Yastrzemski said. "We are not putting personal goals before the ball club. We are going to go out and try to win a pennant this year."

"Don Zimmer is the manager and it's his job to decide. That's the way it's going to be."

Yastrzemski, 37, has been the Red Sox's first baseman for several years, but occasionally has been used in his initial position, in left field, a spot he handles without flaw.

He showed his talent as a left fielder in leading the Red Sox through the American League playoffs against Oakland and later in the World Series against Cincinnati in 1975.

However, with the acquisition of Scott and young Rice established in left field, Zimmer faces a problem in his first full season as Boston manager. Rice has come out already and stated he thinks an older man such as Yastrzemski should be used as a designated hitter.

"I don't care what anyone says," Yastrzemski said. "The idea is to win. I'll do what the manager wants. I know I still can play left field, too. I don't need players to tell me what I can do. That's up to the manager."

Yastrzemski shared the head

A Dance Step Has Count of 10

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—Harvey Gartley lost his boxing match by dancing himself to the canvas in the first round. His opponent never landed a punch.

Ringside observers said Gartley "danced himself into exhaustion" and collapsed after 47 seconds. His opponent, Dennis Oulette, was awarded a technical knockout victory. The nonbattle came in the preliminaries of a regional Golden Gloves tournament on Monday.

Gartley was the target of several punches by Oulette, but none of them connected.

Mathews, who broke into the major leagues with the old Boston Braves in 1952, received the Judge Emil Fuchs Memorial Award for long and meritorious service to baseball. In 17 major league seasons Mathews hit 512 home runs. For the third consecutive year, he was rejected by the Baseball Writers Association of America in voting for the Hall of Fame, missing by 49 votes. Only Ernie Banks, who also hit 512 home runs, in 19 years, was elected last week.

"It's an honor, one I'd like to receive, but I'm not overly disturbed by failing to make it," said Mathews. "It's something over which you have no control. You just keep hoping."

NFL Broncos Replace Coach With Pats' Aide

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—It took the Denver Broncos only a day to name a replacement for John Ralston, the head coach who resigned Monday. The man is Robert (Red) Miller, who most recently was the offensive coordinator for the New England Patriots.

Miller's appointment, made by Fred Green, the general manager, was certain to stir the blood of dozens of National Football League assistant coaches waiting for a similar chance to show what they could do as head coach.

Miller, 49, waited 17 seasons and signed a three-year pact.

Miller moved from his alma mater Illinois to the first Boston Patriots' team, of 1960, as an aide to coach Lou Saban. After that he was an assistant at Buffalo, Denver, St. Louis and Baltimore before returning to the Patriots in 1975.

The Patriots had a replacement ready for Miller: Ron Ehardt, promoted from backfield coach to offensive coordinator.

In California, another of those well-traveled NFL assistants found a new job. Don Doll, 50, signed as a coach in charge of special assignments for the San Francisco 49ers. He has held jobs at two colleges and with six other teams, but never as head coach.

One more football appointment brought Eddie LeBaron back to the sport after an absence of 13 years. LeBaron, 47, who has been an attorney in Las Vegas, was named general manager of the Atlanta Falcons, succeeding Pat Pepper. The first task for the 5-foot-7-inch LeBaron, a former quarterback of the Washington Redskins and Dallas Cowboys, will be to hire a head coach.

Hawks' Orr to Miss Two Weeks of Action

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The news about Bobby Orr had a familiar ring. The star defenseman, who has played in only 19 games of 11 for the Chicago Black Hawks this season, will take two more weeks off to rest his ailing left knee. But his agent, Alan Eagleson, denied a report that Orr, who has had five operations on that knee, was all through with hockey.

"He's only 28," said Eagleson. "If he has to retire for awhile he would still come back at 31 and play 10 more years." Because of his uncertain physical condition, Orr has taken no salary from the Black Hawks this season, according to Eagleson.

Borg and His Fiancée Are a Team in Tennis

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Proving that love conquers all, Bjorn Borg and his fiancée, Maria Simonsson, have teamed up to announce the signing of Bjorn Borg and his fiancée, Maria Simonsson, to a multi-year contract.

The 21 Club, which caters to the tennis world, is the only club in the world to have a multi-year contract with a player.

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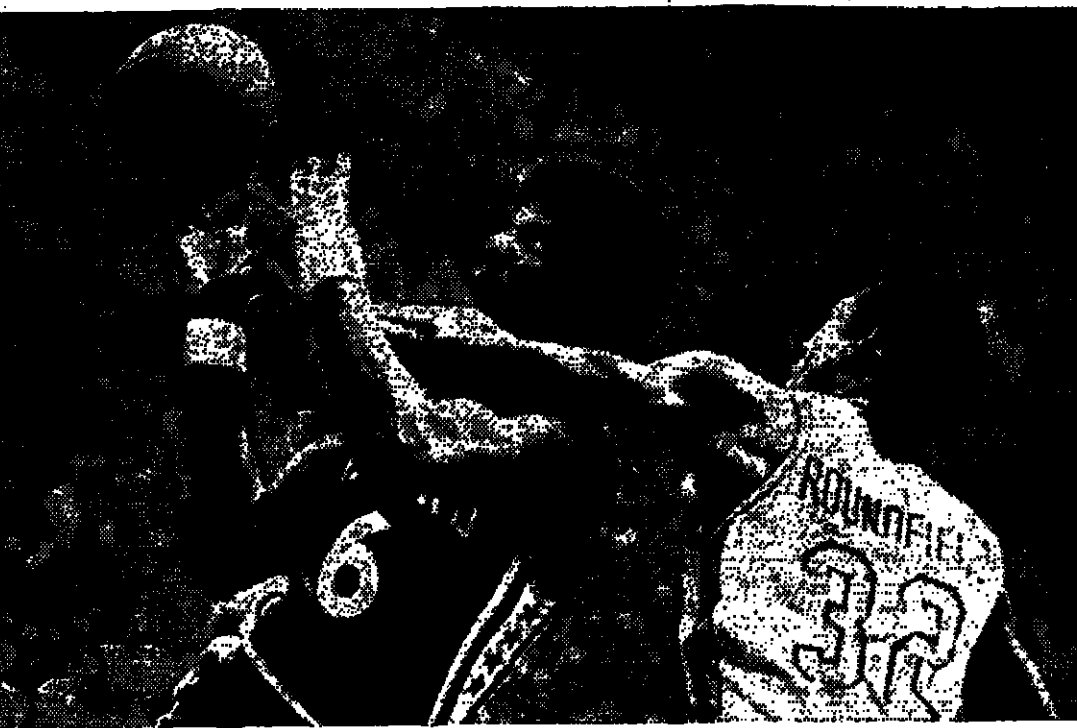
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Pacers' Danny Roundfield goes over the shoulder of 76ers' Julius Erving to get to ball.

College Basketball

East
Boston 77, Coast Guard 72.
Howard 66, Md. East. Shore 55.
Holy Cross 85, New Hamp. 73.
Rutgers 80, Pace 59.
Rhode 71, Robert 60.
Kings Point 82, St. Francis (ME) 68.
Northeastern 72, Assumption 67.
Worcester 78, Connecticut 67.
Providence 83, St. Bonaventure 75.

South
Clemson 80, N.C. St. 58.
Tennessee 109, Georgia 83.
Wash. & Lee 80, Mississippi St.
West Va. 60, Virginia Tech 75.

Midwest
Iowa 79, Cornell (Iowa) 77.
Mich. Tech 64, No. Michigan 52.
Notre Dame 97, Dayton 64.

Southwest
Houston 84, Texas Tech 97.
N. Mex. St. 59, Hardin-Simmons 58.
Orel Roberts 80, St. Francis (NY) 67.
Portland 82, San American 72.
Rice 73, Baylor 62.

Texas
Texas 106, Centenary 81.
Texas A & M 74, TCU 62.

West
Air Force 83, Xavier (Ohio) 78.
Cal 80, San Diego 62.
Idaho 74, Hawaii 62.
Seattle Pac. 80, W. Wash. 61.

